

SUPER[®]

SUPER[®] X7SBI

USER'S MANUAL

Revision 1.0

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Manual Revision 1.0

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Preface

About This Manual

This manual is written for system integrators, PC technicians and knowledgeable PC users. It provides information for the installation and use of the **SUPER** X7SBI motherboard. The X7SBI supports a Quad Core/Dual Core Intel® Xeon 3000 Series/3200 Series Processor at system bus speeds of 1333/1066/800 MHz. With the Intel Xeon 3000 Series/3200 Series Processor and the 3210 Chipset built in, the X7SBI offers unprecedented energy efficiency performance and provides optimized low-power, 64-bit computing solutions for single/uni-processor (UP) systems based on the Intel Core microarchitecture. With support of Intel Virtualization Technology, Intel Extended Memory 64 Technology, and the Enhanced Intel Speedstep Technology, the X7SBI delivers server platforms that are reliable, easy-to-use, environmentally-friendly, and very economical in TCO (Total Cost of Ownership). Please refer to the motherboard specifications pages on our web site (<http://www.supermicro.com/Product>) for updates or visit Intel's web site for processor support. This product is intended to be professionally installed.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1 describes the features, specifications and performance of the X7SBI mainboard and provides detailed information about the chipset.

Chapter 2 provides hardware installation instructions. Read this chapter when installing the processor, memory modules and other hardware components into the system. If you encounter any problems, see **Chapter 3**, which describes troubleshooting procedures for the video, the memory and the system setup.

Chapter 4 includes an introduction to BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup utility.

Appendix A provides BIOS POST Messages.

Appendix B lists BIOS POST Codes.

Appendix C, Appendix D and Appendix E list HostRAID Setup Guidelines and Other Software Driver and Program Installation Instructions.

Conventions Used in the Manual

Special attention should be given to the following symbols for proper installation and to prevent damage done to the components or injury to yourself:



Danger/Caution: Instructions to be strictly followed to prevent catastrophic system failure or to avoid bodily injury.



Warning: Important information given to ensure proper system installation or to prevent damage to the components.

Note: Additional Information given to differentiate various models or to ensure correct system setup.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Overview

Checklist

Congratulations on purchasing your computer motherboard from an acknowledged leader in the industry. Supermicro boards are designed with the utmost attention to detail to provide you with the highest standards in quality and performance.

Please check that the following items have all been included with your motherboard. If anything listed here is damaged or missing, contact your retailer.

The following items are included in the Retail Box Only:

One (1) Supermicro Mainboard

One (1) floppy drive ribbon cable (CBL-022)

Four (4) SATA cables (CBL-044) (*For retail only)

One (1) I/O shield (CSE-PT07L)

One (1) Supermicro CD containing drivers and utilities

One (1) User's/BIOS Manual

Contacting Supermicro

Headquarters

Address: Super Micro Computer, Inc.
980 Rock Ave.
San Jose, CA 95131 U.S.A.
Tel: +1 (408) 503-8000
Fax: +1 (408) 503-8008
Email: marketing@supermicro.com (General Information)
support@supermicro.com (Technical Support)
Web Site: www.supermicro.com

Europe

Address: Super Micro Computer B.V.
Het Sterrenbeeld 28, 5215 ML
's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands
Tel: +31 (0) 73-6400390
Fax: +31 (0) 73-6416525
Email: sales@supermicro.nl (General Information)
support@supermicro.nl (Technical Support)
rma@supermicro.nl (Customer Support)

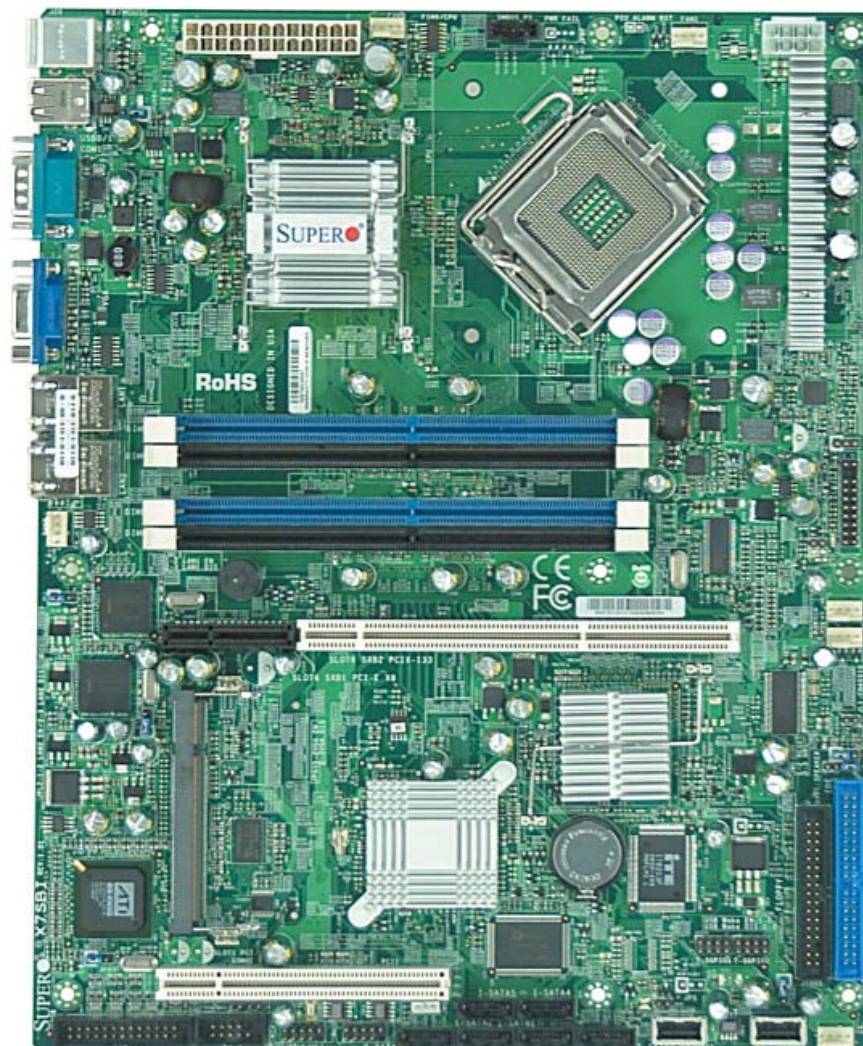
Asia-Pacific

Address: Super Micro Computer, Taiwan
4F, No. 232-1 Liancheng Road
Chung-Ho 235, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-(2) 8226-3990
Fax: +886-(2) 8226-3991
Web Site: www.supermicro.com.tw

Technical Support:

Email: support@supermicro.com.tw
Tel: 886-2-8228-1366, ext.132 or 139

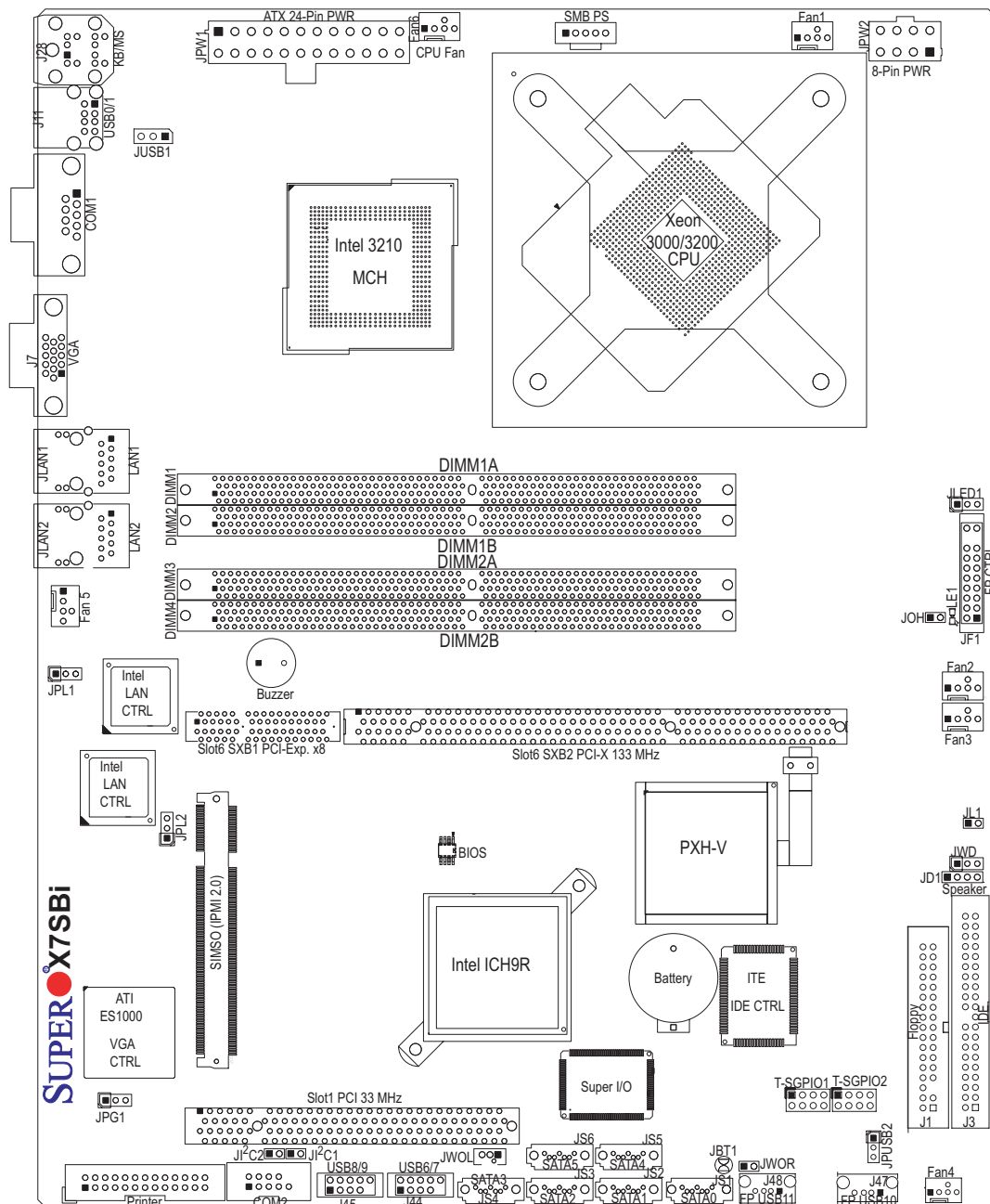
Figure 1-1. SUPER[®] X7SBI Image



An Important Note to the User

- All images and graphics shown in this manual were based upon the latest PCB Revision available at the time of publishing. The motherboard you've received may or may not look exactly the same as the graphics shown in this manual.

Figure 1-2. Motherboard Layout



Important Notes to the User

- Jumpers not indicated are for testing only.
- See Chapter 2 for detailed information on jumpers, I/O ports and JF1 frontpanel connections.
- "■" indicates the location of "Pin 1".
- When the LE1 LED is on, the 5V Standby PWR is on. Make sure to turn off the power before installing or removing components.
- Slot 6 PCI-Exp. x8 and PCI-X slots are specially designed for Supermicro's proprietary riser cards only.

X7SBI Quick Reference

<u>Jumper</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Default Setting</u>
JBT1	CMOS Clear	(*See Chapter 2)
JI ² C1/JI ² C2	I ² C (SMB) Bus to PCI slots	(Open/Open: Disabled)
JPG1	VGA Enable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPL1/JPL2	Giga-bit LAN 1/2 Enable	Open (Enabled)
JPUSB1	BP USB Wake Up (USB 0/1)	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPUSB2	FP USB Wake Up(USB 2~7)	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JWD	Watch Dog	Pins 1-2 (Reset)
<u>Connector</u>	<u>Description</u>	
COM1, COM2	COM Port 1 & COM 2 Header	
Fans 1-6	System Fan Headers (Fans 1-5), Fan6: CPU Fan	
Floppy	Floppy Disk Connector	
IDE	IDE Slot (Blue) (J3)	
I-SATA0~I-SATA5	6 Intel SATA Ports (JS1-JS5)	
JD1	Speaker Connector (Pins 3-4: Internal Buzzer Enable, Pins 1-4: External Speaker Cable)	
JF1	Front Panel Control Header	
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header	
JLED1	Power LED Header	
JOH	Overheat LED Header	
JPW1	ATX 24-Pin Power Connector	
JPW2	12V 8-pin Power Connector (Required)	
JWOL	Wake On LAN Header	
JWOR	Wake On Ring Header	
KB/Mouse	PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Connector (J28)	
LAN1/2	Ethernet RJ45 (Gigabit LAN) Port1/Port2 Connectors	
Printer	Parallel Port (Printer) Header	
SIMSO IPMI	SIMSO IPMI 2.0 Socket	
SMB_PS	Power Supply SMBus Header (I ² C)	
SPK1	Internal Buzzer	
T-SGPIO 1/2	Serial General Purpose Input/Output Headers 1/2	
USB 0/1	Back Panel Universal Serial Bus Ports 0/1 (J11)	
(F/P) USB 6/7, 8/9	Front Panel Accessible USB Headers 6/7, 8/9(44, J45)	
USB 10, 11	Front Panel (Onboard) USB Ports 10,11 (J47, J48)	
VGA	VGA Connector (J7)	
<u>LED Indicator</u>	<u>Description</u>	
LE 1	Onboard Standby PWR warning LED Indicator	

Motherboard Features

CPU ♦ *Latest CPU technology!*

- A Quad Core/Dual Core Intel Xeon 3000 Series/3200 Series Processor at system bus speeds of 1333/1066/800 MHz.

OS Licensing Support

- Intel Quad Core/Dual Core CPU supports: Windows 2000 Professional, Windows Advanced Server, Windows XP Home, Windows XP Professional, Windows Server 2003 (Standard, Enterprise) and Windows Vista Operating Systems

Memory ♦ *Latest memory technology!* (Note: See Section 2-4 for details.)

- Four DIMM slots support Dual/Single Channel DDR2 800/667 MHz up to 8 GB of ECC/Non-ECC Unbuffered DDR2 SDRAM.

Chipset ♦ *Latest Intel chipset technology!*

- Intel 3210
- Intel ICH9R
- Intel PXH-V

Expansion Slots

- One (1) PCI 32-Bit/33 MHz (Slot 1)
- One (1) PCI-X 64-Bit 133 MHz slot (Slot6 SXB2) + (1) PCI-E x8 (Signal: x8 via Riser Card) (Slot6 SXB1)

BIOS

- 16Mb Firmware Hub Phoenix BIOS
- APM 1.2, DMI 2.3, PCI 2.3, ACPI 1.0, Plug and Play (PnP), SMBIOS 2.3 and USB Keyboard support

PC Health Monitoring

- Onboard voltage monitors for CPU cores, Chipset Voltage, Memory Voltage, +1.8V, +3.3V, +3.3V Standby, +5V, +5V Standby, +12V, and -12V
- CPU 4-phase-switching voltage regulator
- Status monitor for fan speed & System OH/Fan Fail LED/Control
- Pulse Width Modulation Fan Control & Low noise fan speed control
- Environmental temperature monitoring via BIOS, PWR-Up from AC PWR loss
- Supero Doctor III, NMI
- System Resource alert via Supero Doctor III

ACPI Features

- Slow blinking LED for suspend state indicator
- Main switch override mechanism
- External modem ring-on

Onboard I/O

- 1 ATA/100 EIDE Channel
- Intel ICH9R SATA Controller, 6 connectors for 6 devices with support of RAID functions 0, 1, 5 and 10 (in the Windows OS environment)
- 1 floppy port interface (up to 2.88 MB)
- 1 Fast UART 16550 compatible serial port and 1 header
- Two Intel single-port 82573 V/L PCI-E Gigabit Ethernet Controller
- PS/2 mouse and PS/2 keyboard ports
- Up to 8 USB (Universal Serial Bus) 2.0 ports for a speed
- VGA Connector
- Low Profile SIMSO IPMI 2.0
- Super I/O (Winbond 83627DHG) with hardware monitoring
- ATI ES1000 with 32 MB DDR2 Video Memory

Temperature

- Monitoring CPU, chassis environment
- CPU Thermal Trip support
- Thermal Monitor 2 (TM2) (available if supported by the CPU)

Other

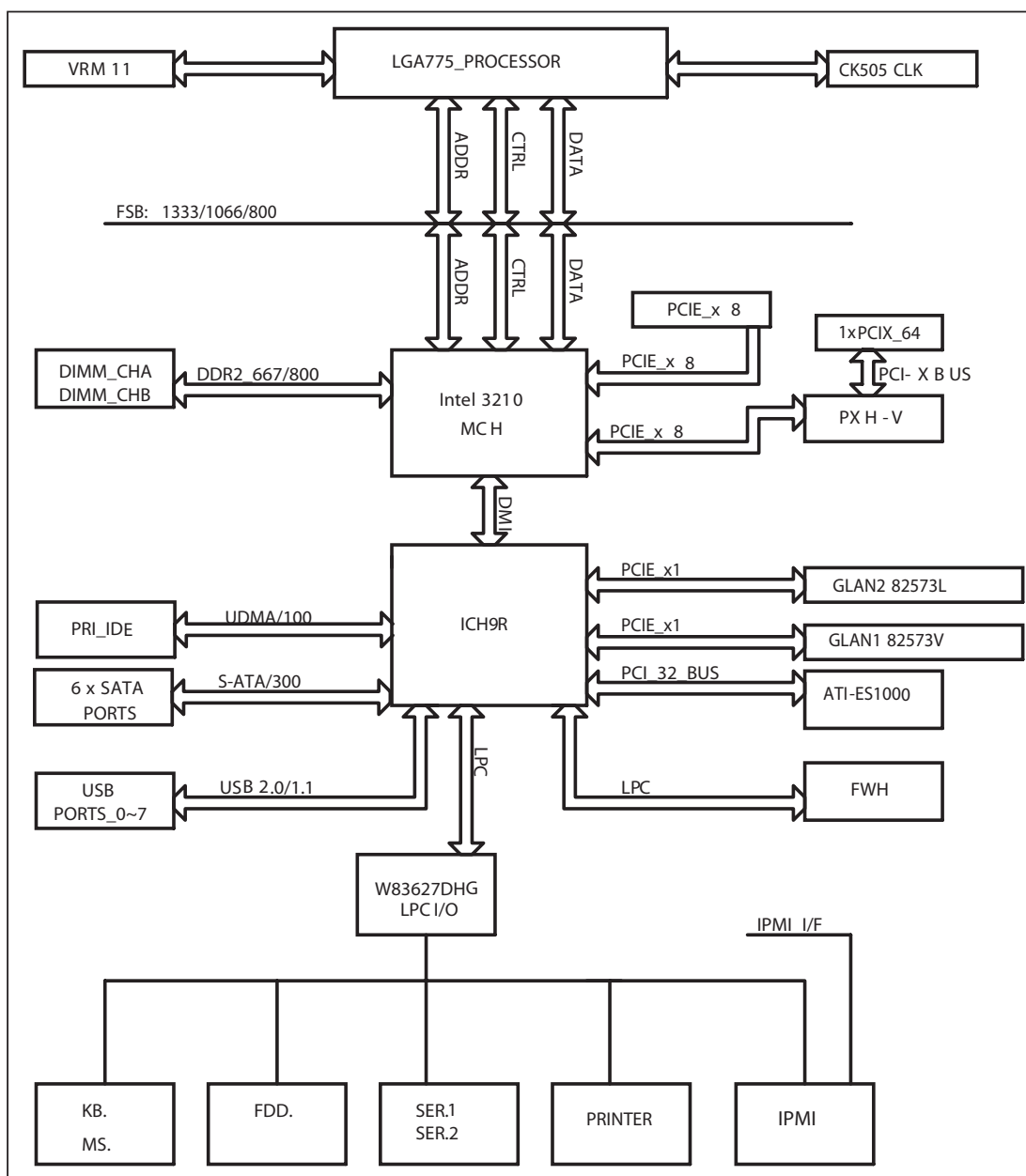
- Wake-on-LAN (WOL)
- Wake-on-Ring (WOR)
- Onboard Standby PWR warning LED Indicator ("LE 1")

CD Utilities

- Drivers and software for Intel 3210 chipset utilities

Dimensions

- 9.6" (W) x 12" (L) (243.84 mmx 304.8 mm)



**Figure 1-3. The Intel 3210 Chipset:
System Block Diagram**

Note: This is a general block diagram and may not exactly represent the features on your motherboard. See the following pages for the actual specifications of the motherboard.

1-2 Chipset Overview

The 3210 chipset, designed for use with the Quad Core/Dual Core Intel Xeon 3000 Series/3200 Series Processor, is comprised of two primary components: the Memory Controller Hub (MCH) and the I/O Controller Hub ICH9R. In addition, the PXH-V chip is used for added functionality. The X7SBI provides the performance and feature-set required for cost-effective, power-efficient UP system platforms.

Memory Controller Hub (MCH)

The function of the MCH is to manage the data flow between four interfaces: the CPU interface, the DDR2 System Memory Interface, the PCI Express Interface, and the Direct Media Interface (DMI).

The MCH is optimized for a Quad Core/Dual Core Xeon 3000 Series/3200 series processor in the LGA775 Land Grid Array Package with a FSB frequency of 800/1066/1333 MHz. The 3210 MCH supports 36-bit host bus addressing, allowing the CPU to access to the entire 64 GB of the host address space. It also has a 12-deep In-Order Queue to support up to 12 outstanding pipelined address request on the host bus. It supports one or two channels of DDR2 SDRAM. The 3210 platform uses the ninth generation I/O Controller Hub (ICH9R) to provide I/O related functions.

The Ninth Generation I/O Controller Hub (ICH9R)

The I/O Controller ICH9R provides the data buffering and interface arbitration required for the system to operate efficiently. It also provides the bandwidth needed for the system to maintain its peak performance. The Direct Media Interface (DMI) provides the connection between the MCH and the ICH9R. The ICH9R supports up to six PCI-Express x8 Lanes, six Serial ATA ports and twelve USB 2.0 ports. In addition, the ICH9R offers the Intel Matrix Storage Technology which provides various RAID options for data protection and rapid data access. It also supports the next generation of client management through the use of PROActive technology in conjunction with Intel's next generation Gigabit Ethernet controller.

Intel ICH9R System Features

The I/O Controller Hub provides the I/O subsystem with access to the rest of the system. Functions and capabilities include:

- *Advanced Power Management
- *SMBus 2.0 (I²C)
- *SST/PECI Fan Speed Control
- *SPI Flash
- *Low Pin Count (LPC) Interface

1-3 PC Health Monitoring

This section describes the PC health monitoring features of the X7SBI. The motherboard has an onboard System Hardware Monitor chip that supports PC health monitoring.

Onboard Voltage Monitors for the CPU Cores, Chipset Voltage, Memory Voltage, +1.8V, +3.3V, +3.3V Standby, +5V, +5V Standby, +12V, and -12V (via SuperO Doctor III)

The onboard voltage monitor will scan these voltages continuously. Once a voltage becomes unstable, it will give a warning or send an error message to the screen. Users can adjust the voltage thresholds to define the sensitivity of the voltage monitor.

Fan Status Monitor with Firmware Speed Control

The PC health monitor can check the RPM status of the cooling fans. The on-board fans are controlled by Thermal Management via Hardware Monitoring in the BIOS.

CPU Overheat/Fan Fail LED and Control

This feature is available when the user enables the CPU overheat warning function in the BIOS. This allows the user to define an overheat temperature. When the temperature reaches the predefined threshold, the CPU thermal trip feature will be activated and it will send a signal to the Speaker LED and, at the same time, the CPU speed will be decreased. It will also activate the alarm if a fan failure occurs.

Recovery from AC Power Loss

BIOS provides a setting for you to determine how the system will respond when AC power is lost and then restored to the system. You can choose for the system to remain powered off (in which case you must hit the power switch to turn it back on) or for it to automatically return to a power on state. See the Power Lost Control setting in the BIOS chapter to change this setting. The default setting is **Last State**.

1-4 Power Configuration Settings

This section describes features of your motherboard that deal with power and power settings.

Slow Blinking LED for Suspend-State Indicator

When the CPU goes into a suspend state, the chassis power LED will start blinking to indicate that the CPU is in suspend mode. When the user presses any key, the CPU will wake-up and the LED will automatically stop blinking and remain on.

BIOS Support for USB Keyboard

If the USB keyboard is the only keyboard in the system, this keyboard will function like a normal keyboard during system boot-up.

Main Switch Override Mechanism

When an ATX power supply is used, the power button can function as a system suspend button. When the user presses the power button, the system will enter a SoftOff state. The monitor will be suspended and the hard drive will spin down. Pressing the power button again will cause the whole system to wake-up. During the SoftOff state, the ATX power supply provides power to keep the required circuitry in the system "alive". In case the system malfunctions, and you want to turn off the power, just press and hold the power button for 4 seconds. The power will turn off and no power will be provided to the motherboard.

Wake Ring-On (WOR)

Wake-up events can be triggered by a device such as the external modem ringing when the system is in the SoftOff state. Note that external modem ring-on can only be used with an ATX 2.01 (or above) compliant power supply.

Wake-On-LAN (WOL)

Wake-On-LAN is defined as the ability of a management application to remotely power up a computer that is powered off. Remote PC setup, up-dates and asset tracking can occur after hours and on weekends so that daily LAN traffic is kept to a minimum and users are not interrupted. The motherboard has a 3-pin header (WOL) to connect to the 3-pin header on a Network Interface Card (NIC) that has WOL capability. In addition, an onboard LAN controller can also support WOL without any connection to the WOL header. The 3-pin WOL header is to be used with a LAN add-on card only.

Note: Wake-On-LAN requires an ATX 2.01 (or above) compliant power supply.

1-5 ACPI Features

ACPI stands for Advanced Configuration and Power Interface. The ACPI specification defines a flexible and abstract hardware interface that provides a standard way to integrate power management features throughout a PC system, including its hardware, operating system and application software. This enables the system to automatically turn on and off peripherals such as CD-ROMs, network cards,

hard disk drives and printers. This also includes consumer devices connected to the PC such as VCRs, TVs, telephones and stereos.

In addition to enabling operating system-directed power management, ACPI provides a generic system event mechanism for Plug and Play and an operating system-independent interface for configuration control. ACPI leverages the Plug and Play BIOS data structures while providing a processor architecture-independent implementation that is compatible with both Windows and Linux Operating Systems.

1-6 Power Supply

As with all computer products, a stable power source is necessary for proper and reliable operation. It is even more important for processors that have high CPU clock rates of 1 GHz and faster.

The SUPER[®] X7SBI accommodates 12V ATX power supplies. Although most power supplies generally meet the specifications required by the CPU, some are inadequate. A 2 amps of current supply on a 5V Standby rail is strongly recommended.

The X7SBI accommodates ATX power supplies. It is strongly recommended that you use a high quality power supply that meets ATX power supply Specification 2.02 or above. You should use one that will supply at least 350W of power. Also your power supply must supply 1.5A for the Ethernet ports. It must also be SSI compliant (info at <http://www.ssiforum.org/>). Additionally, in areas where noisy power transmission is present, you may choose to install a line filter to shield the computer from noise. It is recommended that you also install a power surge protector to help avoid problems caused by power surges.

Chapter 2

Installation

2-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to your system board, it is important to handle it very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Handle the board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.
- Use only the correct type of onboard CMOS battery. Do not install the onboard upside down battery to avoid possible explosion.

Unpacking

The motherboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

2-2 Mounting the Motherboard in the Chassis

All motherboards have standard mounting holes to fit different types of chassis. Make sure that the locations of all the mounting holes for both the motherboard and the chassis match. Although a chassis may have both plastic and metal mounting fasteners, metal ones are highly recommended because they ground the motherboard to the chassis. Make sure that the metal standoffs click in or are screwed in tightly. Then use a screwdriver to secure the motherboard onto the motherboard tray. **Note:** some components are very close to the mounting holes. Please take all necessary precautionary measures to prevent damage done to these components when installing the motherboard into the chassis.

2-3 Processor and Heatsink Installation



When handling the processor package, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan.

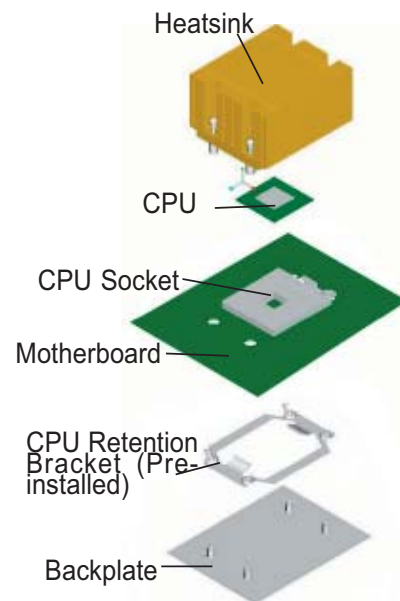
Notes:

1. Always connect the power cord last and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket before you install the CPU heatsink.
2. Intel's boxed LGA 775 package contains the CPU fan and heatsink assembly. If you buy a CPU separately, make sure that you use only Intel-certified multi-directional heatsink and fan.
3. The Intel LGA 775 heatsink and fan comes with a push-pin design and no tool is needed for installation. (Refer to Note 7 below.)
4. Make sure to install the motherboard into the chassis before you install the CPU heatsink and fan. (Refer to Note 7 below.)
5. When purchasing an LGA 775 CPU or when receiving a motherboard with an LGA 775 CPU pre-installed, make sure that the CPU plastic cap is in place and none of the CPU pins are bent; otherwise, contact the retailer immediately.
6. Refer to the MB Features Section for more details on CPU support.
7. When the X7SBI motherboard is installed in a server, please use the SNK-P0016/SNK-P0016P Passive Heatsink only.

Installation Procedures

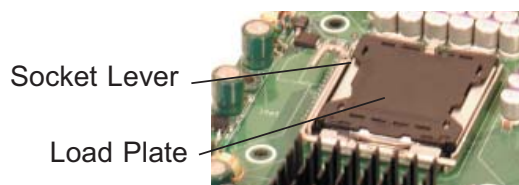
For proper system setup, please follow the procedure below:

1. Install the heatsink backplate into the chassis if needed.
2. Install the motherboard into the chassis.
3. Install the CPU onto the motherboard.
4. Install the heatsink or/and cooling fans (if any).
5. Connect fan and power cables (if any).



Installation of the LGA775 Processor

1. Press the socket lever to release the load plate, which covers the CPU socket, from its locking position.



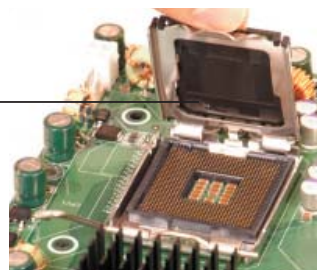
2. Gently lift the socket lever to open the load plate.



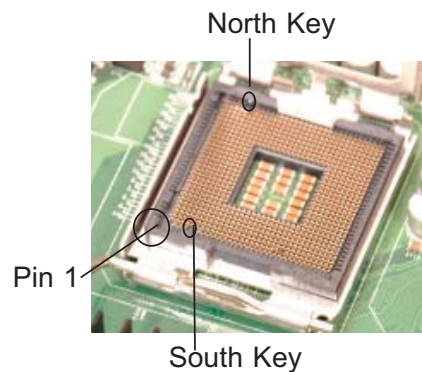
3. Locate Pin 1 on the CPU socket. **Note:** Pin 1 is the corner marked with a triangle. Please Note that the North Key and the South Key are located vertically in the CPU housing.



Load Plate



4. Position the motherboard in such a way that Pin 1 of the CPU socket is located at the left bottom of the CPU housing.



5. Use your thumb and your index finger to hold the CPU at the North Center Edge and the South Center Edge of the CPU.

6. Align Pin 1 of the CPU with Pin 1 of the socket. Once aligned, carefully lower the CPU straight down to the socket. (**Do not drop the CPU on the socket. Do not move the CPU horizontally or vertically. Do not rub the CPU against the surface or against any pins of the socket to avoid damage to the CPU or the socket.)

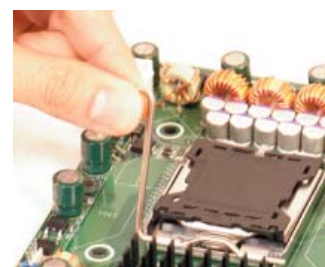
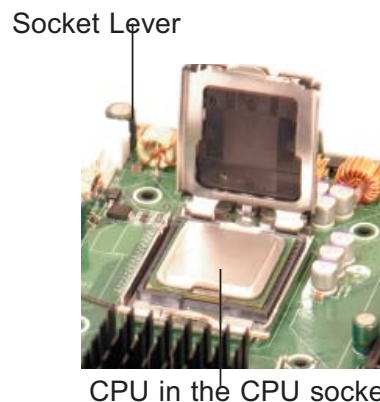
7. With the CPU inside the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that the CPU is properly installed.

8. Use your thumb to gently push the lever down and lock it in the hook.

9. If the CPU is properly installed into the socket, the plastic cap will be automatically released from the load plate when the lever is pushed into the hook. Remove the plastic cap from the motherboard.



Warning: Please keep the plastic-cap. The motherboard and the CPU must be shipped with the plastic cap properly installed to protect the CPU pins. Shipment without the CPU plastic cap properly installed will void the warranty.



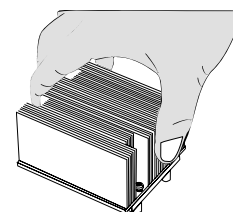
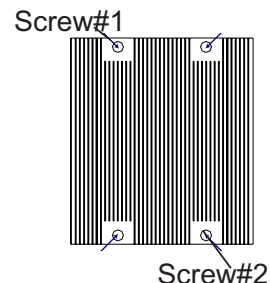
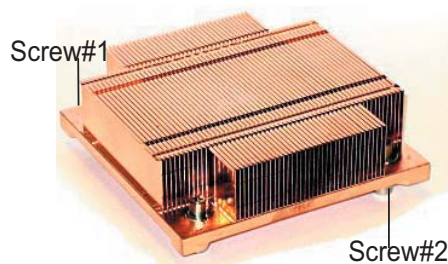
Plastic cap is released from the load plate if CPU properly installed.

Installation and Removal of the Heatsink

Installing a Passive Heatsink

1. Do not apply any thermal grease to the heatsink or the CPU die; the required amount has already been applied.
2. Place the heatsink on top of the CPU so that the four mounting holes are aligned with those on the retention mechanism.
3. Screw in two diagonal screws (ie the #1 and the #2 screws) until just snug (-do not over-tighten the screws to avoid possible damage to the CPU.)
4. Finish the installation by fully tightening all four screws.

Passive Heatsink

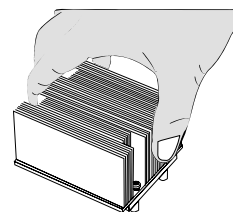
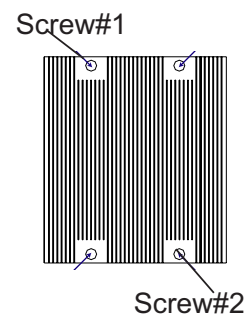


To Un-install a Passive Heatsink



Warning: We do not recommend that the CPU or the heatsink be removed. However, if you do need to uninstall the heatsink, please follow the instructions below to uninstall the heatsink to prevent damage done to the CPU or the CPU socket.

1. Unscrew and remove the heatsink screws from the motherboard in the sequence as show in the picture on the right.
2. Hold the heatsink as shown in the picture on the right and gently wriggle the heatsink to loosen it from the CPU. (Do not use excessive force when wriggling the heatsink.)
3. Once the CPU is loosened, remove the heatsink from the CPU socket.
4. Clean the surface of the CPU and the heatsink to get rid of the old thermal grease. Reapply the proper amount of thermal grease on the surface before you re-install the CPU and the heatsink.



2-4 Installing DDR2 Memory

Memory Module Installation (See Figure 2-2)



Exercise extreme care when installing or removing memory modules to prevent any possible damage.

Support

The X7SBI supports up to 8 GB of Dual channel, unbuffered ECC/Non-ECC DDR2 800/667 SDRAM in 4 DIMM slots. Both interleaved and non-interleaved memory are supported, so you may populate any number of DIMM slots. (Populating DIMM#1A, DIMM#2A, and/or DIMM#1B, DIMM#2B with memory modules of the same size and of the same type will result in dual channel, two-way interleaved memory which is faster than the single channel, non-interleaved memory. When ECC memory is used, it may take 25-40 seconds for the VGA to display.)

Notes:

1. Due to chipset limitation, 8GB Memory can only be supported by the following operating systems: 32-Bit: Windows 2000 Advanced Server/2003 Enterprise;
64-Bit: Windows Server 2003 Standard/Enterprise/Windows XP Professional x64 Edition.
2. You may install a maximum of 2GB DIMMs on each slot; however, only DDR2 533 MHz 2GB density modules are available for this configuration.
3. Some old-version of DDR2-667 may not match Intel's On-Die-Temperature requirement and will automatically be down-graded to run @ 533 MHz, If this occurs, contact your memory vendor to check the ODT value.
4. Due to memory allocation to system devices, memory remaining available for operational use will be reduced when 4 GB of RAM is used. The reduction in memory availability is disproportional. (Refer to the Table below.)

Possible System Memory Allocation & Availability		
System Device	Size	Physical Memory Remaining (-Available) (4 GB Total System Memory)
Firmware Hub flash memory (System BIOS)	1 MB	3.99
Local APIC	4 KB	3.99
Area Reserved for the chipset	2 MB	3.99
I/O APIC (4 Kbytes)	4 KB	3.99
PCI Enumeration Area 1	256 MB	3.76
PCI Express (256 MB)	256 MB	3.51
PCI Enumeration Area 2 (if needed) -Aligned on 256-MB boundary-	512 MB	3.01
VGA Memory	16 MB	2.85
TSEG	1 MB	2.84
Memory available to OS and other applications		2.84

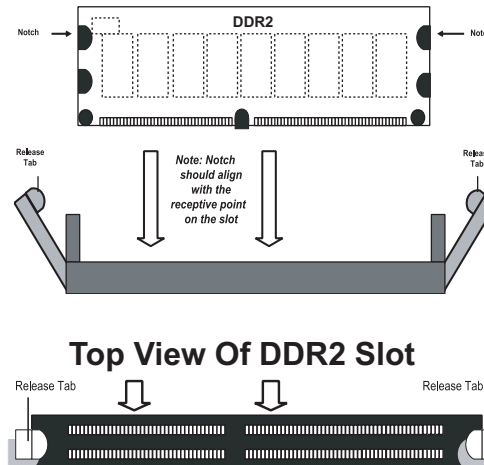
Figure 2-2. Installing DIMM into Slot

To Install:

Insert module vertically and press it down until it snaps into place. Pay attention to the notch.

To Remove:

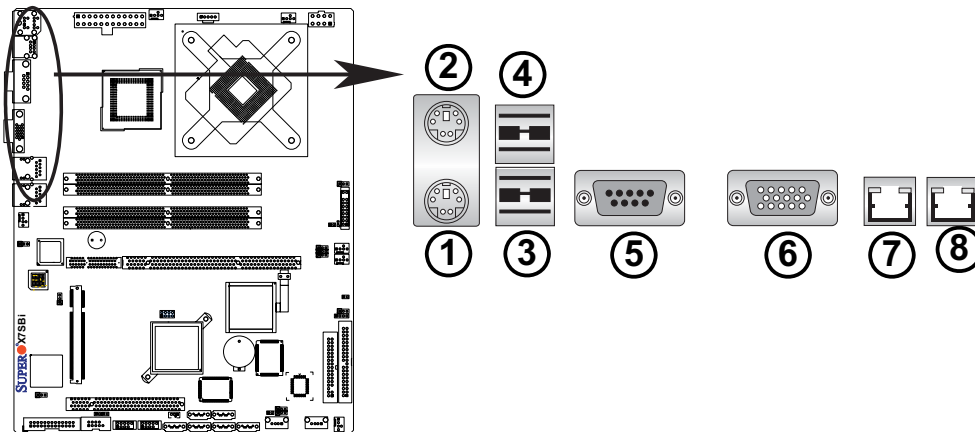
Use your thumbs to gently push each release tab outward to release the DIMM from the slot.



2-5 Control Panel Connectors/IO Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See Figure 2-3 below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

A. Back Panel Connectors/IO Ports



Back Panel I/O Port Locations and Definitions

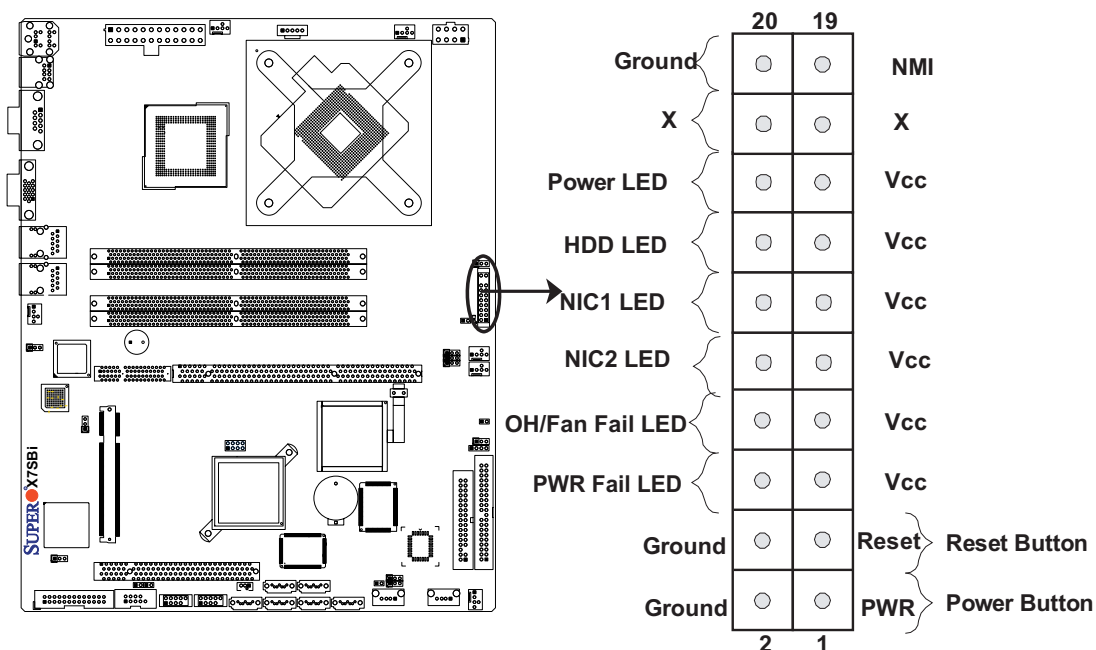
Back Panel Connectors

1. Keyboard (Purple)
 2. PS/2 Mouse (Green)
 3. Back Panel USB Port 0
 4. Back Panel USB Port 1
 5. COM Port 1 (Turquoise)
 6. VGA Port (Blue)
 7. Gigabit LAN 1
 8. Gigabit LAN 2
- (*See Section 2-5 for details.)

B. Front Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various buttons and indicators that are normally located on a control panel at the front of the chassis. These connectors are designed specifically for use with Supermicro server chassis. See Figure 2-4 for the descriptions of the various control panel buttons and LED indicators. Refer to the following section for descriptions and pin definitions.

Figure 2-4. JF1 Header Pins



C. Front Control Panel Pin Definitions

NMI Button

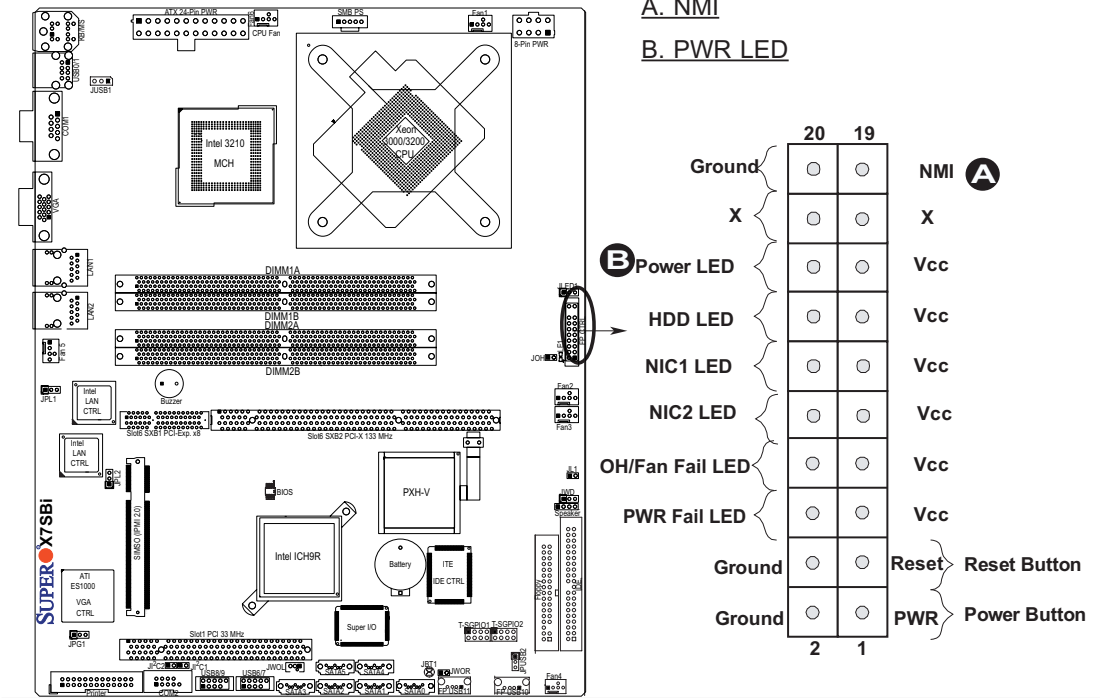
The non-maskable interrupt button header is located on pins 19 and 20 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
19	Control
20	Ground

Power LED

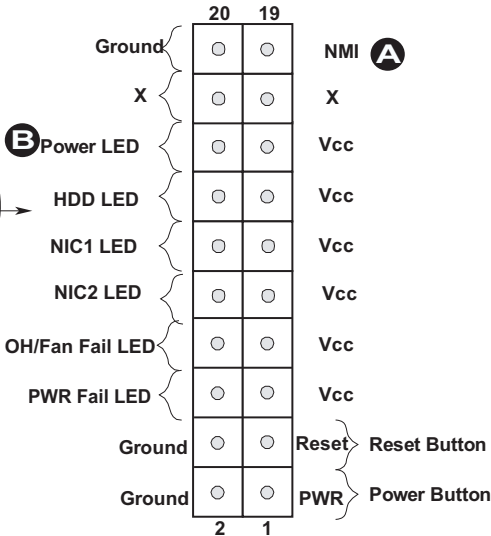
The Power LED connection is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
15	+5V
16	Ground



A. NMI

B. PWR LED



HDD LED

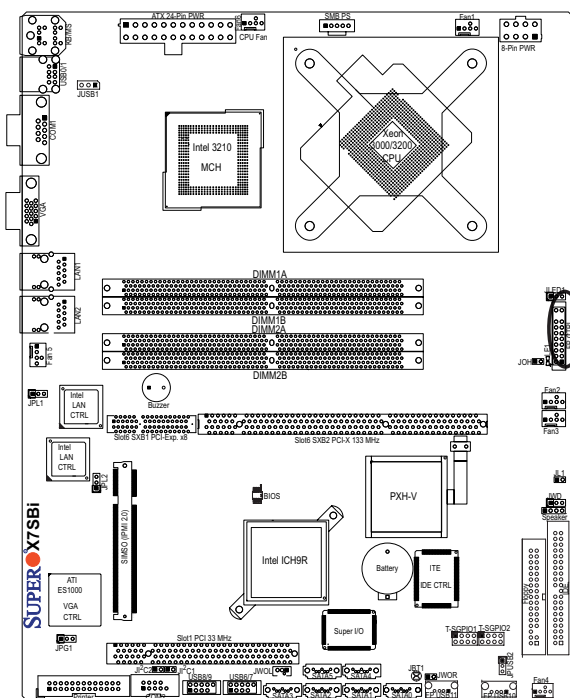
The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach a hard drive LED cable here to display disk activities (for any hard drives on the system, including Serial ATA and IDE). See the table on the right for pin definitions.

HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
13	+5V
14	HD Active

NIC1/NIC2 LED Indicators

The NIC (Network Interface Controller) LED connection for GLAN port1 is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF1 and the LED connection for GLAN Port2 is on Pins 9 and 10. Attach the NIC LED cables to display network activity status. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

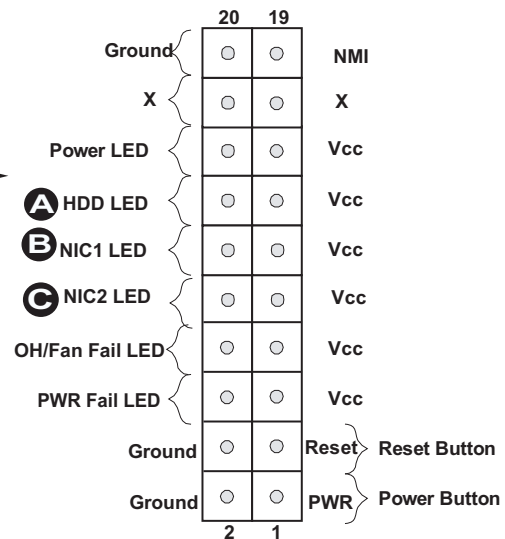
GLAN1/2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
9/11	Vcc
10/12	Ground



A. HDD LED

B. NIC1 LED

C. NIC2 LED



Overheat/Fan Fail LED (OH)

Connect an LED cable to the OH/Fan Fail connection on pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to provide advanced warnings of chassis overheating or fan failure. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

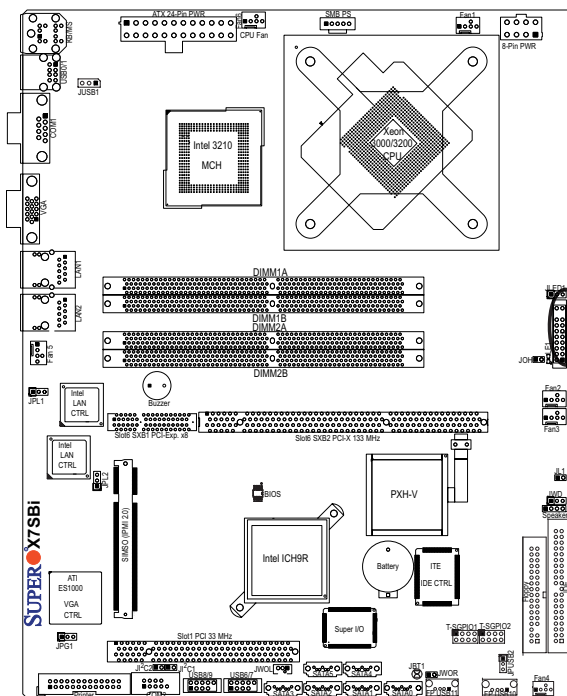
OH/Fan Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
7	Vcc
8	Ground

OH/Fan Fail Indicator Status	
State	Definition
Off	Normal
On	Overheat
Flash- ing	Fan Fail

Power Fail LED

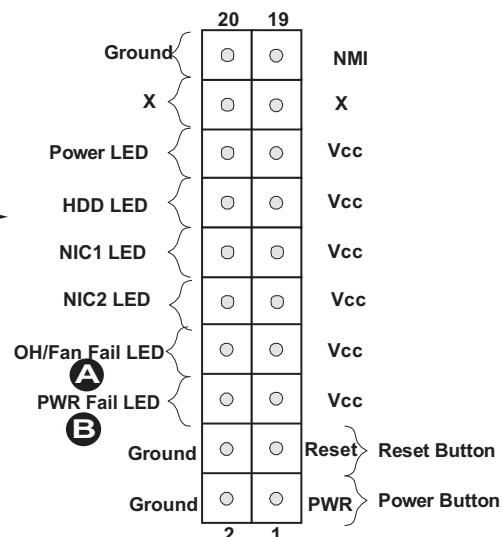
The Power Fail LED connection is located on pins 5 and 6 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
5	Vcc
6	Ground



A. OH/Fan Fail LED

B. PWR Supply Fail



Reset Button

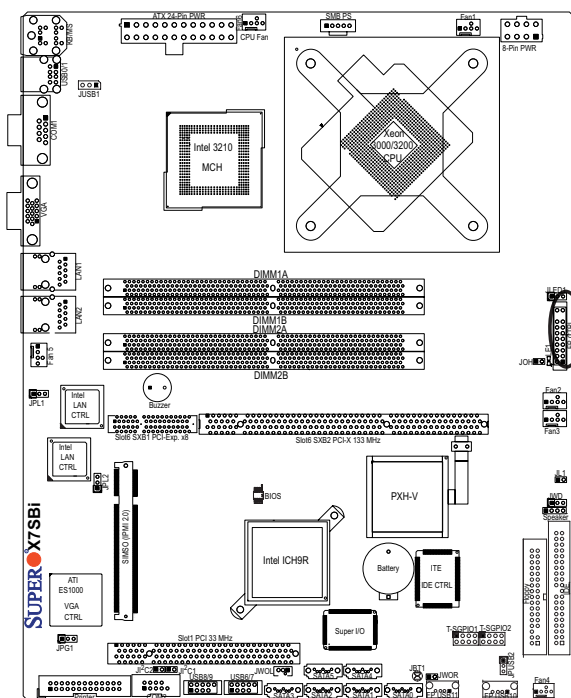
The Reset Button connection is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF1. Attach it to the hardware reset switch on the computer case. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Reset Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
3	Reset
4	Ground

Power Button

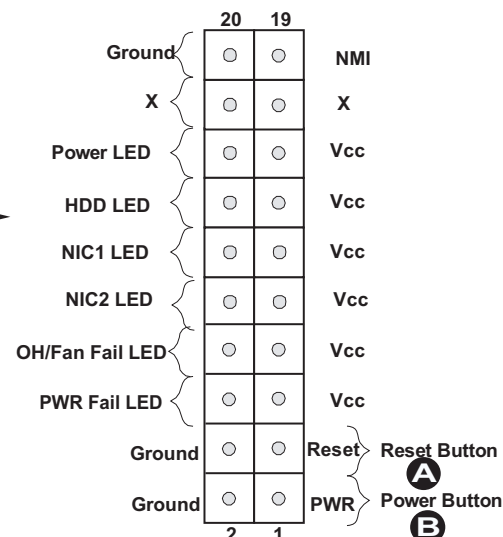
The Power Button connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (with a setting in the BIOS - see Chapter 4). To turn off the power when set to suspend mode, press the button for at least 4 seconds. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Signal
2	+3V Standby



A. Reset

B. PWR



2-6 Connecting Cables

ATX Power Connector

The main power supply connector (JPW1) on the X7SBI meets the SSI (Superset ATX) specification. You can only use a 24-pin power supply cable on the motherboard. Make sure that the orientation of the connector is correct. You must also use the 8-pin (JPW2) processor power connector for adequate power supply to the system (below.) See the table on the right for pin definitions.

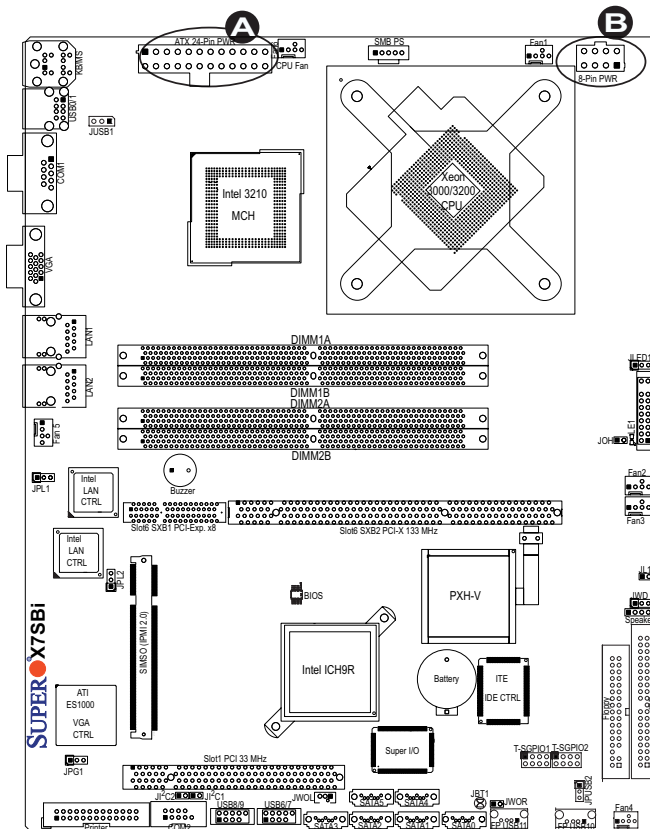
ATX Power 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
13	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
14	-12V	2	+3.3V
15	COM	3	COM
16	PS_ON	4	+5V
17	COM	5	COM
18	COM	6	+5V
19	COM	7	COM
20	Res (NC)	8	PWR_OK
21	+5V	9	5VSB
22	+5V	10	+12V
23	+5V	11	+12V
24	COM	12	+3.3V

Processor Power Connector

In addition to the Primary ATX power connector (above), the 12V 8-pin Processor connector at JPW2 must also be connected to your power supply to provide adequate power supply to the system.

Secondary Power Connector Pin Definitions

Pins	Definition
1 through 4	Ground
5 through 8	+12V



A. 24-Pin ATX PWR

B. 8-Pin 12V PWR

Overheat LED/Fan Failure

The JOH1 header is used to connect an LED to indicate chassis overheating. This LED blinks when there is a fan failure. Refer to the table on right for pin definitions.

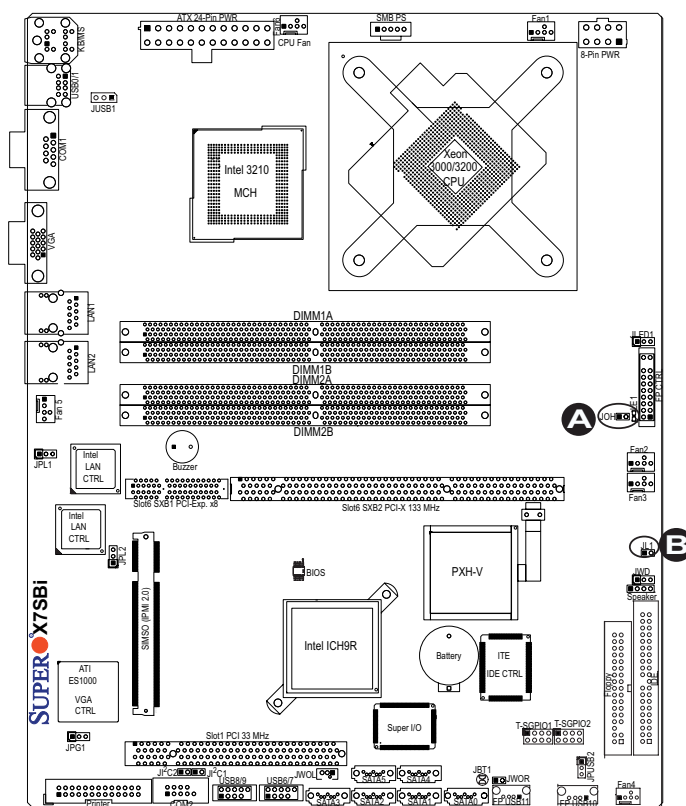
Overheat LED Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	5vDC
2	OH Active

OH/Fan Fail LED	
State	Message
Solid	Overheat
Blinking	Fan Fail

Chassis Intrusion

A Chassis Intrusion header is located at JL1. Attach the appropriate cable to inform you of a chassis intrusion.

Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions (JL1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Intrusion Input
2	Ground



A. Overheat LED/Fan Failure

B. Chassis Intrusion

T-SGPIO Headers

Two SGPIO (Serial General Purpose Input/Output) headers are located on the motherboard. These headers support serial link interface for the onboard SATA connectors. See the table on the right for pin definitions. Refer to the board layout below for the location.

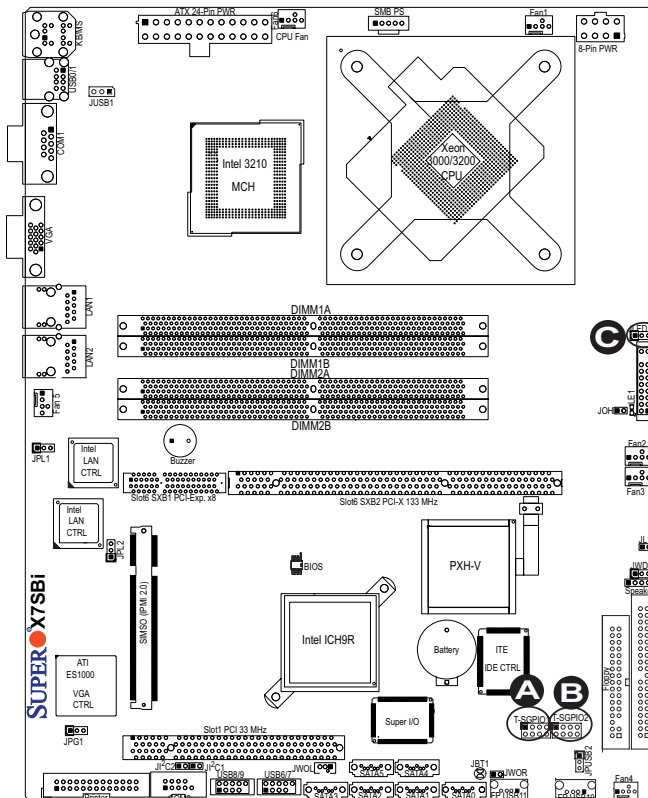
T-SGPIO Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin	Definition
1	*NC	2	*NC
3	Ground	4	DATA Out
5	Load	6	Ground
7	Clock	8	*NC

Note: NC= No Connections

Power LED

The Power LED connector is designated JLED1. This connection is used to provide LED Indication of power being supplied to the system. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR LED Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	+5V
2	Key
3	Ground



A. T-SGPIO1

B. T-SGPIO2

C. PWR LED

Universal Serial Bus (USB)

Two Back Panel Universal Serial Bus ports: USB0 and USB1 are located at J11 on the I/O back panel. The Front-Accessible USB headers: USB 6/7/8/9, located at J44 and J45, can be used to provide front access (cables not included). USB 10 and USB 11, located at J47 and J48, are designated as Front Panel (Onboard) USB connections. See the tables on the right for pin definitions.

Back Panel USB (USB0/1)	
Pin#	Definitions
1	+5V
2	PO-
3	PO+
4	Ground
5	N/A

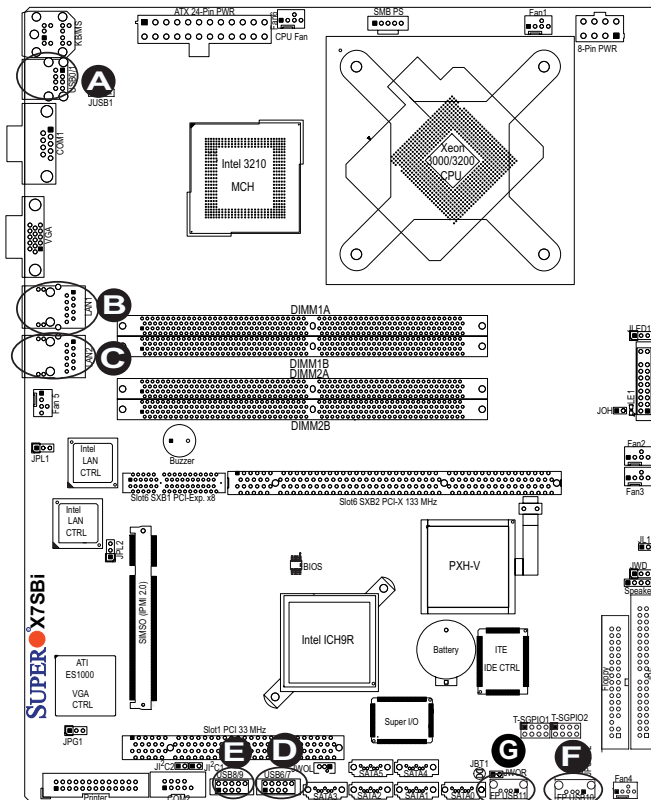
Front Panel USB (USB10/11)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Vcc
2	PO-
3	PO+
4	Ground
5	Key

Front-Accessible USB Headers Pin Definitions (USB 6/7/8/9)

Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	PO-	2	PO-
3	PO+	3	PO+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	Key

GLAN (Giga-bit Ethernet Ports)

Two G-bit Ethernet ports (GLAN) are located next to the VGA port on the IO backplane. These ports accept RJ45 type cables.



A. USB 0/1

B. GLAN1

C. GLAN2

D. FP USB 6/7

E. FP USB 8/9

F. USB 10

G. USB 11

ATX PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Ports

The ATX PS/2 keyboard and PS/2 mouse are located at J15 on the Back Panel USB ports on the motherboard. See the table at right for pin definitions. (Note: NC=No connection.)

PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Port Pin Definitions

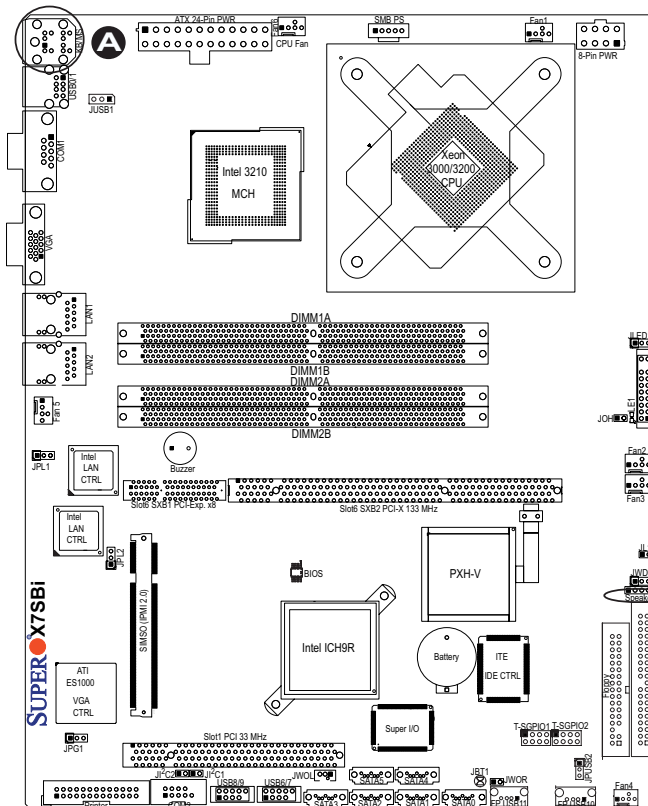
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	NC
3	Ground
4	VCC
5	Clock
6	NC

Speaker Connector

The speaker connector, located at JD1, allows you to choose between using the internal or an external speaker. For the internal speaker, short pins 3 and 4. To use an external speaker, place the speaker cable header on all four pins. See the table on the right.

Speaker Connector

Pin Setting	Definition
Pins 3-4	Internal Speaker
Pins 1-4	External Speaker



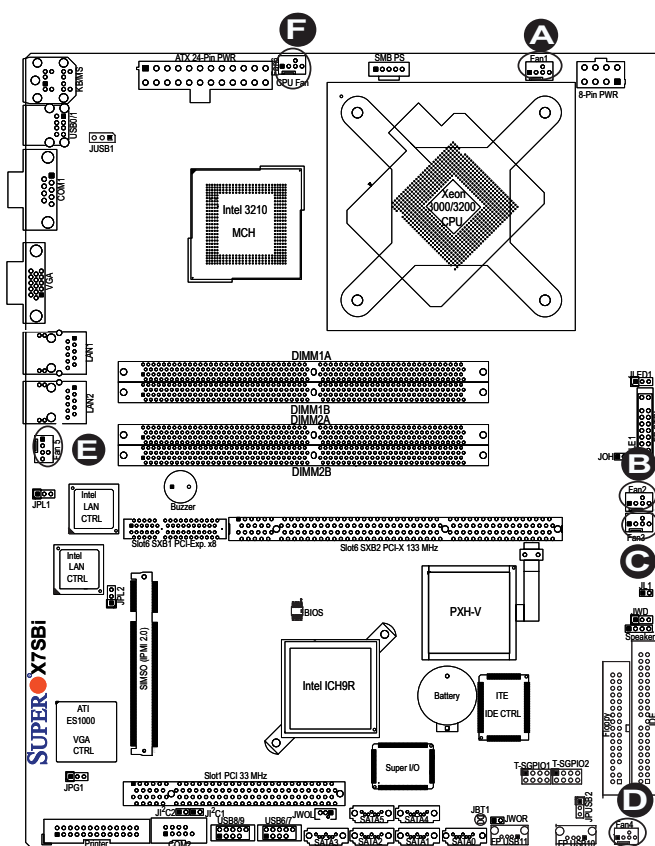
A. KB/Mouse

B. Speaker Connector

Fan Headers

The X7SBI has six fan connections (Fan1 to Fan6). Fan6 is designated as the CPU Cooling Fan. **Note:** all these fans are 4-pin fans. However, Pins 1-3 of the fan headers are backward compatible with the traditional 3-pin fans.) See the table on the right for pin definitions. *The onboard fan speeds are controlled by Thermal Management in the BIOS Hardware Monitoring Setting. When using Thermal Management setting, please use all 3-pin fans or all 4-pin fans on the motherboard. Please do not use 3-pin fans and 4-pin fans on the same board. The default setting is "Disabled" which will allow the onboard fans to run at full speed.

Fan Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	+12V (Red)
3	Tachometer
4	PWM_Control



- A. Fan 1
- B. Fan 2
- C. Fan 3
- D. Fan 4
- E. Fan 5
- F. Fan 6 (CPU Fan)

Wake-On-Ring

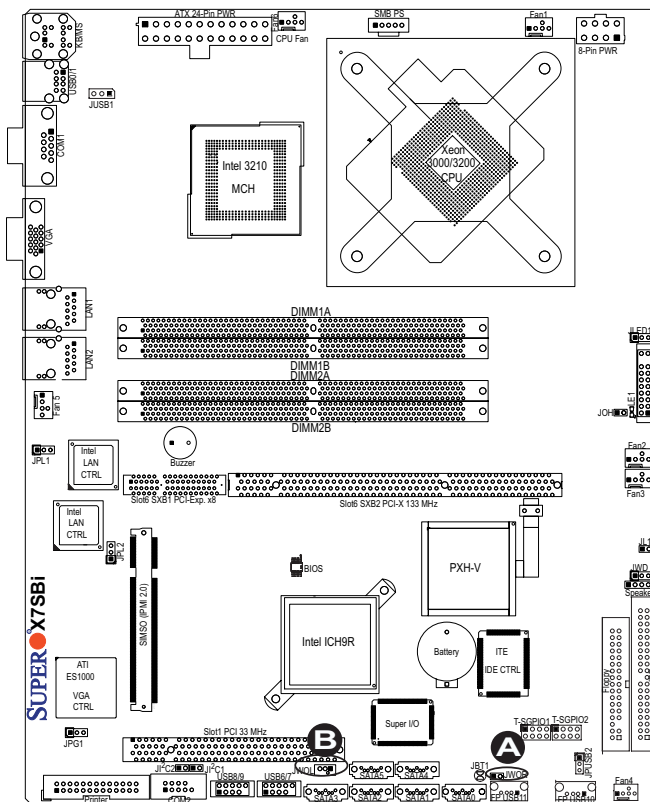
The Wake-On-Ring header is located at JWOR. This function allows your computer to be awakened by an incoming call to the modem when in the suspend state. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must have a Wake-On-Ring card and cable to use this feature.

Wake-On-Ring Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	Wake-up

Wake-On-LAN

The Wake-On-LAN header is located at WOL. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must enable the LAN Wake-Up function in the BIOS and have a LAN card with a Wake-on-LAN connector and cable to use this feature.

Wake-On-LAN Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	+5V Standby
2	Ground
3	Wake-up



A. WOR

B. WOL

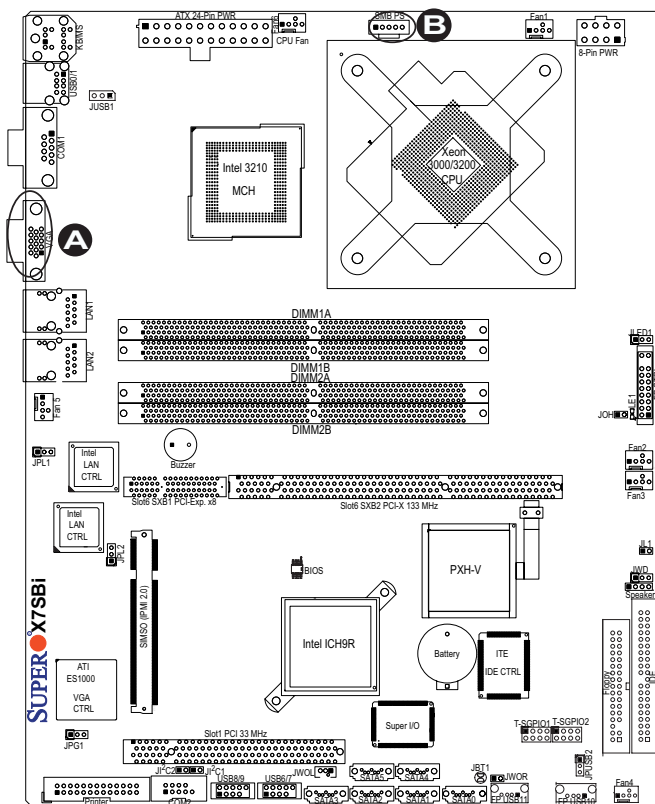
VGA Connector

A VGA connector (J7) is located next to the COM1 port on the IO backplane. Refer to the board layout below for the location.

Power SMB (I²C) Connector

Power SMB (I²C) Connector (J17) monitors onboard power supply, fan and system temperature. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR SMB Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Clock
2	Data
3	PWR Fail
4	Ground
5	+3.3V



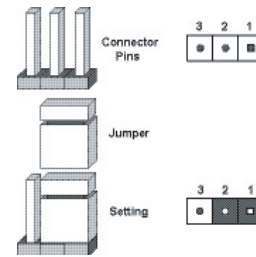
A. VGA

B. SMB PWR

2-7 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

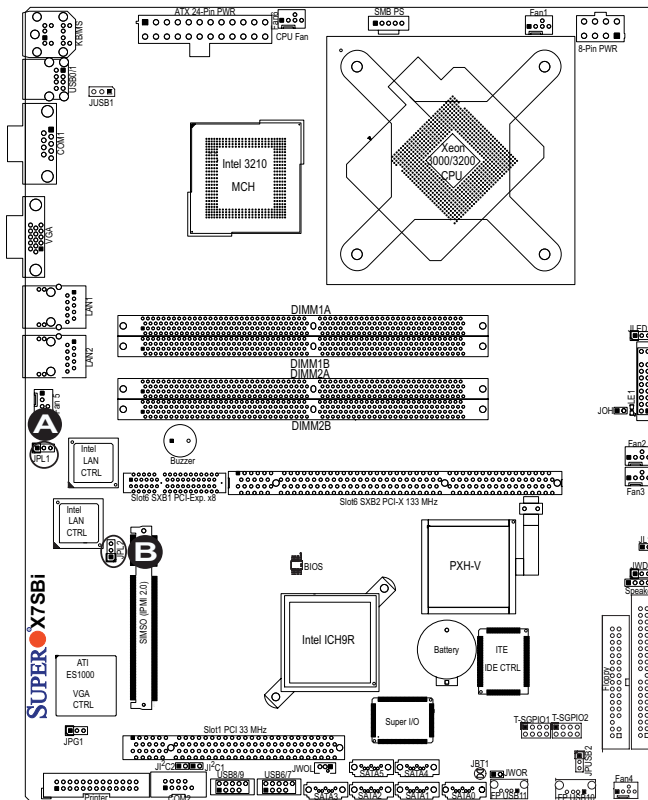
To modify the operation of the motherboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the motherboard layout pages for jumper locations. **Note:** On two pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



GLAN Enable/Disable

JPL1 enables or disable GLAN 1 Port, and JPL2 enables or disable GLAN 2 Port on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled.

GLAN 1/2 Enable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Open	Enabled
2-3	Disabled



A. GLAN1 Enable

B. GLAN2 Enable

CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS. Always remove the AC power cord from the system before clearing CMOS. Instead of pins, this "jumper" consists of contact pads to prevent the accidental clearing of CMOS. To clear CMOS, use a metal object such as a small screwdriver to touch both pads at the same time to short the connection.

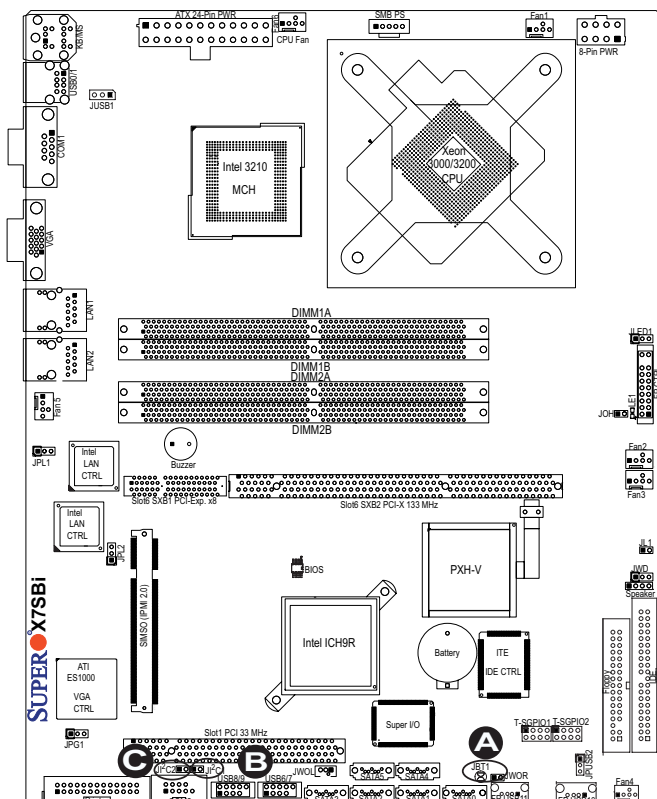
Note: For an ATX power supply, you must completely shut down the system, remove the AC power cord and then clear CMOS. Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS.



SMBus to PCI/PCI-Exp. Slots

Jumpers J1²C1 and J1²C2 allow you to connect PCIX/PCI-E slots to the System Management Bus. The default setting is "Open" to disable the connection. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

SMBus to PCI/PCI/Exp Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Closed	Enabled
Open	Disabled (*Default)



A. Clear CMOS

B. J1²C1

C. J1²C2

Watch Dog Enable

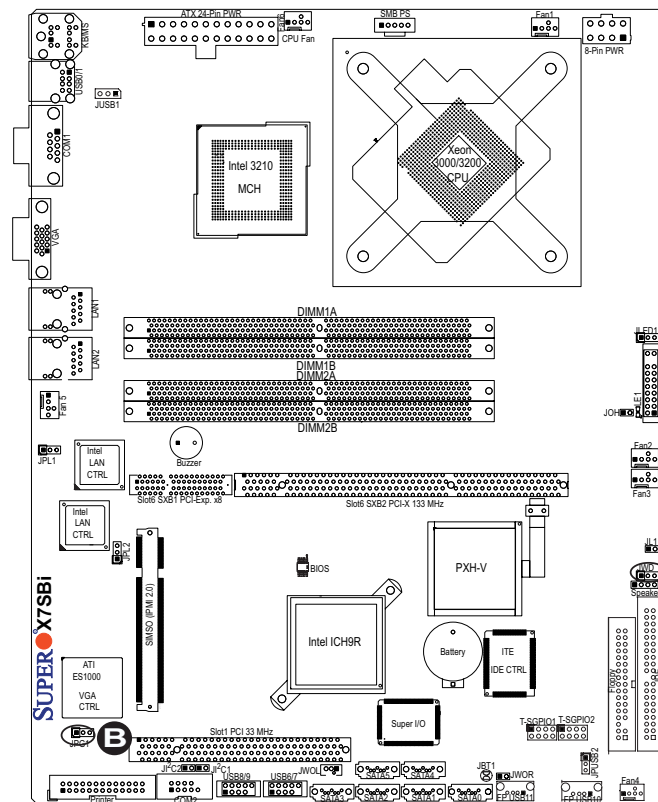
JWD controls Watch Dog, a system monitor that takes action when a software application hangs. Close Pins 1-2 to reset the system if a program hangs. Close Pins 2-3 to generate a non-maskable interrupt for the program that hangs. (This function requires software support). Watch Dog must also be enabled in the BIOS.

Watch Dog Jumper Settings (JWD)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Reset
Pins 2-3	NMI
Open	Disabled

VGA Enable/Disable

JPG1 enables or disables the VGA Connector on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled.

VGA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled



A. Watch Dog Enable

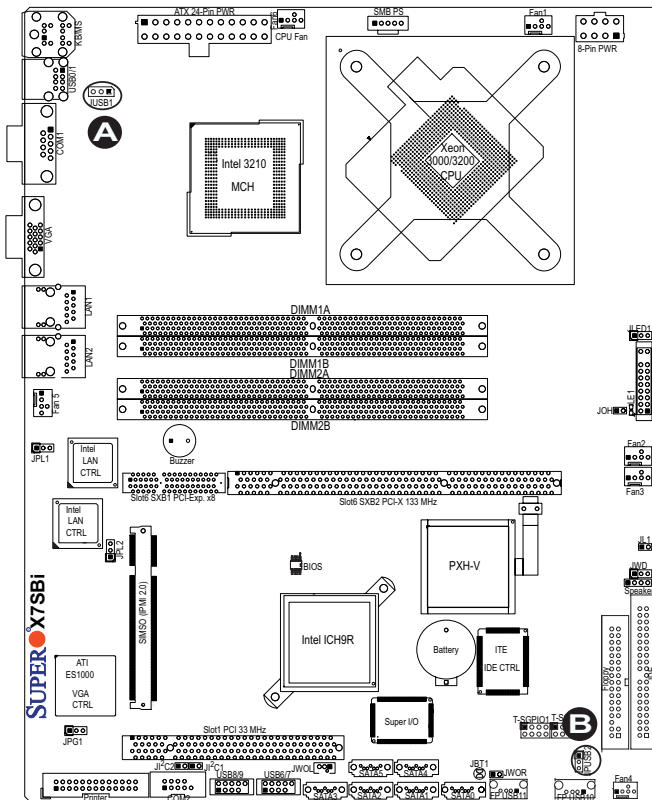
B. VGA Enable

USB Wake-Up

These jumpers allow you to wake up the system by pressing a key on the USB keyboard or by clicking the USB mouse of your system. The JPUSB jumpers are used together with the USB Wake-Up feature in the BIOS. Enable both the jumpers and the BIOS setting to use this feature. See the table on the right for jumper settings and jumper connections. **Note:** JPUSB1 is for Back Panel USB ports:0/1, and JPUSB2 is for Front Panel USB connections: 6/7/8/9/10/11.

USB Wake-Up Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

Note: JPUSB1 should be enabled by default to allow BP USB0 and BP USB1 to wake up from the Standby Mode. However, the default jumper setting for the JPUSB2 is Disabled. When the USB Wake-Up feature is enabled in the BIOS, and the USB ports are also enabled via the JPUSB jumpers, please be sure to remove all other USB devices from the USB ports whose USB jumpers are set to Disabled before the system goes into the standby mode.



A. JPUSB1

B. JPUSB2

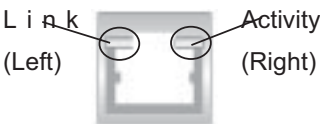
2-8 Onboard Indicators

GLAN LEDs

There are two GLAN ports on the motherboard. Each Gigabit Ethernet LAN port has two LEDs. The yellow (right) LED indicates activity while the other LED may be green, amber or off to indicate the speed of the connection. See the table at right for the functions associated with the second LED.

Onboard Power LED

LE1 is an Onboard Power LED located on the motherboard. When this LED is lit, the onboard power is on. Be sure to turn off the system and unplug the power cord before removing or installing components. See the layout below for the LED location.

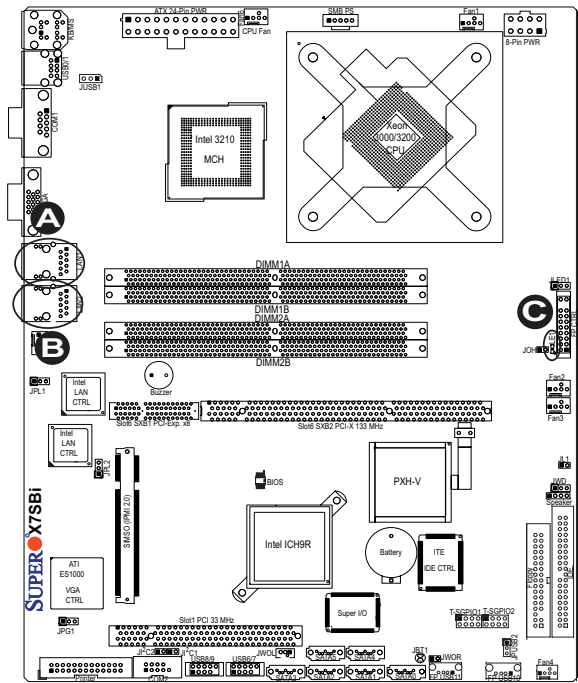


Rear View

(Viewing from the back of the system)

GLAN Yellow LED (Right) Activity LED Indicator	
LED Color	Definition
Yellow	Flashing: Active, running @10Mbps, 100Mbps or 1 Gbps

GLAN Link LED (Left) Speed Indicator	
LED Color	Definition
Off	10Mbps or No Connection
Green	100 Mbps
Amber	1 Gbps



- A. GLAN1 Port
- B. GLAN2 Port
- C. Onboard LED

2-9 Floppy, Hard Disk Drive, SIMSO and Printer Connections

Note the following when connecting the floppy and hard disk drive cables:

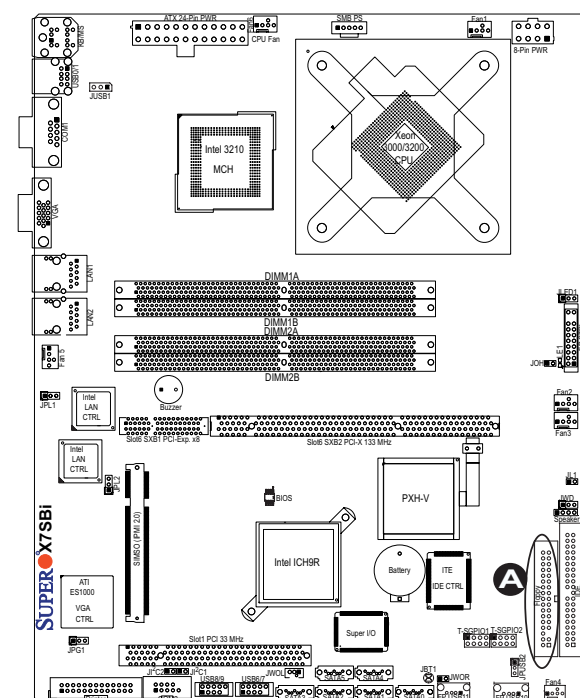
- The floppy disk drive cable has seven twisted wires.
- A red mark on a wire typically designates the location of pin 1.
- A single floppy disk drive ribbon cable has two connectors to provide for two floppy disk drives. The connector with twisted wires always connects to drive A, and the connector that does not have twisted wires always connects to drive B.

Floppy Connector

The floppy connector is located at J1. See the table below for pin definitions.

Floppy Drive Connector Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	Ground	2	FDHDIN
3	Ground	4	Reserved
5	Key	6	FDDEDIN
7	Ground	8	Index
9	Ground	10	Motor Enable
11	Ground	12	Drive DDR2 B
13	Ground	14	Drive DDR2 B
15	Ground	16	Motor Enable
17	Ground	18	DIR
19	Ground	20	STEP
21	Ground	22	Write Data
23	Ground	24	Write Gate
25	Ground	26	Track 00
27	Ground	28	Write Protect
29	Ground	30	Read Data
31	Ground	32	Side 1 DDR2
33	Ground	34	Diskette

A. Floppy



IDE Connector

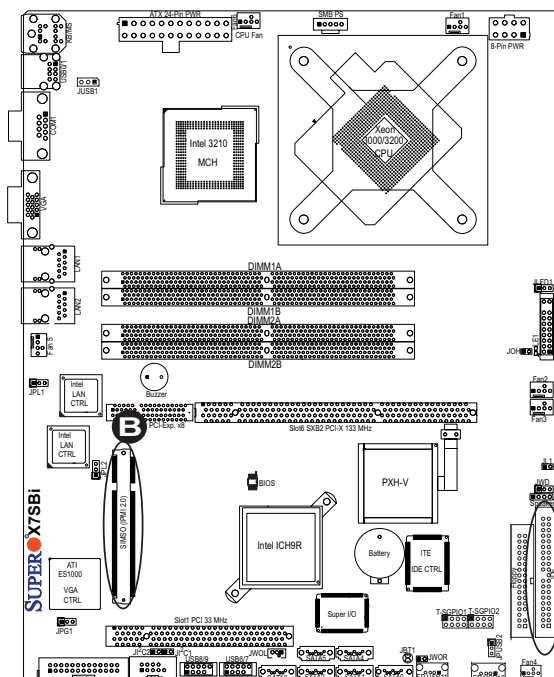
An IDE Connector is located at J3 on the motherboard. See the table on the right pin definitions.

SIMSO IPMI

A SIMSO IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) 2.0 Socket is located on the motherboard. Refer to the layout below for the location of the SIMSO Socket.

**IDE Drive Connectors
Pin Definitions (IDE)**

Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	Reset IDE	2	Ground
3	Host Data 7	4	Host Data 8
5	Host Data 6	6	Host Data 9
7	Host Data 5	8	Host Data 10
9	Host Data 4	10	Host Data 11
11	Host Data 3	12	Host Data 12
13	Host Data 2	14	Host Data 13
15	Host Data 1	16	Host Data 14
17	Host Data 0	18	Host Data 15
19	Ground	20	Key
21	DRQ3	22	Ground
23	I/O Write	24	Ground
25	I/O Read	26	Ground
27	IOCHRDY	28	BALE
29	DACK3	30	Ground
31	IRQ14	32	IOCS16
33	Addr1	34	Ground
35	Addr0	36	Addr2
37	Chip DDR2 0	38	Chip DDR2 1
39	Activity	40	Ground



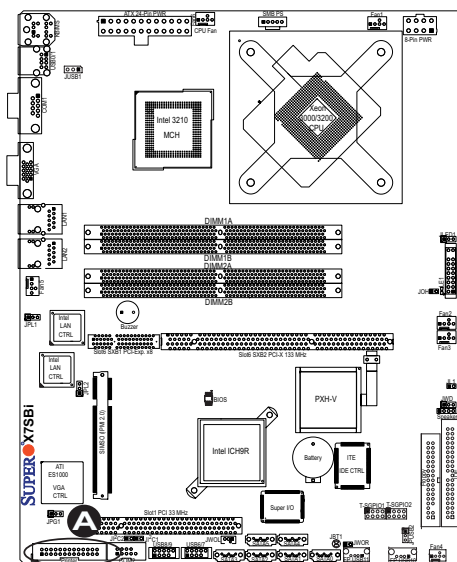
A. IDE

B. SIMSO IPMI 2.0

Parallel Port Connector

The parallel port is located next to COM2 header. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Parallel (Printer) Port Connector Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	Strobe-	2	Auto Feed-
3	Data Bit 0	4	Error-
5	Data Bit 1	6	Init-
7	Data Bit 2	8	SLCT IN-
9	Data Bit 3	10	GND
11	Data Bit 4	12	GND
13	Data Bit 5	14	GND
15	Data Bit 6	16	GND
17	Data Bit 7	18	GND
19	ACK	20	GND
21	BUSY	22	Write Data
23	—	24	Write Gate
25	SLCT	26	NC



A. Printer

Chapter 3

Troubleshooting

3-1 Troubleshooting Procedures

Use the following procedures to troubleshoot your system. If you have followed all of the procedures below and still need assistance, refer to the 'Technical Support Procedures' and/or 'Returning Merchandise for Service' section(s) in this chapter. Always disconnect the AC power cord before adding, changing or installing any hardware components.

Before Power On

1. Make sure that the Standby PWR LED (LE1) is not lit. (**Note:** If LE1 is on, the onboard power is on. Be sure to unplug the power cable before installing or removing the components.)
2. Make sure that the 8-pin 12v power connector at JPW2 is connected.
3. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
4. Disconnect all ribbon/wire cables from the motherboard, including those for the keyboard and mouse.
5. Remove all add-on cards.
6. Install a CPU and heatsink (Be sure that it is fully seated,) and then, connect the chassis speaker and the power LED to the motherboard. Check all jumper settings as well.

No Power

1. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
2. Make sure that all jumpers are set to their default positions.
3. Check if the 115V/230V switch on the power supply is properly set.
4. Turn the power switch on and off to test the system.
5. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to make sure that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.

No Video

1. If the power is on, but you have no video--in this case, you will need to remove all the add-on cards and cables first.
2. Use the speaker to determine if any beep codes exist. (Refer to Appendix A for details on beep codes.)

Note

If you are a system integrator, VAR or OEM, a POST diagnostics card is recommended. For I/O port 80h codes, refer to App. B.

Memory Errors

1. Make sure that the DIMM modules are properly installed and fully seated in the slots.
2. You should be using unbuffered, ECC/Non-ECC DDR2-800/667 memory (see the next page). Also, it is recommended that you use the memory modules of the same type and speed for all DIMMs in the system. See Section 2-4 for memory limitations.
3. Check for bad DIMM modules or slots by swapping modules between slots to see if you can locate the faulty modules.
4. Check the power supply voltage 115V/230V switch.

Losing the System's Setup Configuration

1. Please be sure to use a high quality power supply. A poor quality power supply may cause the system to lose the CMOS setup information. Refer to Section 1-6 for details on recommended power supplies.
2. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to verify that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.
3. If the above steps do not fix the Setup Configuration problem, contact your vendor for repairs.

3-2 Technical Support Procedures

Before contacting Technical Support, please make sure that you have followed all the steps listed below. Also, Note that as a motherboard manufacturer, Supermicro does not sell directly to end users, so it is best to first check with your distributor or reseller for troubleshooting services. They should know of any possible problem(s) with the specific system configuration that was sold to you.

1. Please go through the 'Troubleshooting Procedures' and 'Frequently Asked Question' (FAQ) sections in this chapter or see the FAQs on our web site (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/faqs/>) before contacting Technical Support.
2. BIOS upgrades can be downloaded from our web site at (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/bios/>).

Note: Not all BIOS can be flashed. Some cannot be flashed; it depends on the modifications to the boot block code.

3. If you've followed the instructions above to troubleshoot your system, and still cannot resolve the problem, then contact Supermicro's technical support and provide them with the following information:

- Motherboard model and PCB revision number
- BIOS release date/version (this can be seen on the initial display when your system first boots up)
- System configuration

An example of a Technical Support form is on our web site at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/contact.cfm>.

4. Distributors: For immediate assistance, please have your account number ready when placing a call to our technical support department. We can be reached by e-mail at support@supermicro.com, by phone at: (408) 503-8000, option 2, or by fax at (408)503-8019.

3-3 Frequently Asked Questions

Question: What type of memory does my motherboard support?

Answer: The X7SBi supports up to 8 GB of **unbuffered**, ECC/Non-ECC, DDR2-800/667, two-way interleaved or non-interleaved SDRAM. See Section 2-4 for details on installing memory.

Question: How do I update my BIOS?

Answer: It is not recommended that you upgrade your BIOS if you are not experiencing problems with your system. Updated BIOS files are located on our web site at <http://www.supermicro.com/techsupport/BIOS/bios.htm>. Please check our BIOS warning message and the information on how to update your BIOS on our web site. Also, check the current BIOS revision and make sure it is newer than your current BIOS before downloading. DDR2 your mainboard model and download the BIOS file to your computer.



***Warning:** Do not shut down or reset the system while updating BIOS to prevent possible system boot failure!

Question: What's on the CD that came with my motherboard?

Answer: The supplied compact disc has quite a few drivers and programs that will greatly enhance your system. We recommend that you review the CD and

install the applications you need. Applications on the CD include chipset drivers for Windows, security and audio drivers.

Question: How do I connect the ATA100/66 cable to my IDE device(s)?

Answer: The 80-wire/40-pin high-density ATA100/66 IDE cable that came with your system has two connectors to support two drives. This special cable must be used to take advantage of the speed the ATA100/66 technology offers. **Connect the blue connector to the onboard IDE header and the other connector(s) to your hard drive(s).** Consult the documentation that came with your disk drive for details on actual jumper locations and settings.

3-4 Returning Merchandise for Service

A receipt or copy of your invoice marked with the date of purchase is required before any warranty service will be rendered. You can obtain service by calling your vendor for a Returned Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. When returning to the manufacturer, the RMA number should be prominently displayed on the outside of the shipping carton, and mailed prepaid or hand-carried. Shipping and handling charges will be applied for all orders that must be mailed when service is complete.

This warranty only covers normal consumer use and does not cover damages incurred in shipping or from failure due to the alteration, misuse, abuse or improper maintenance of products.

During the warranty period, contact your distributor first for any product problems.

Chapter 4

BIOS

4-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the Phoenix BIOS™ Setup utility for the X7SBI. The Phoenix ROM BIOS is stored in a flash chip and can be easily upgraded using a floppy disk-based program.

Note: Due to periodic changes to the BIOS, some settings may have been added or deleted and might not yet be recorded in this manual. Please refer to the Manual Download area of the Supermicro web site <<http://www.supermicro.com>> for any changes to the BIOS that may not be reflected in this manual.

System BIOS

BIOS is the Basic Input Output System used in all IBM® PC, XT™, AT®, and PS/2® compatible computers. The Phoenix BIOS stores the system parameters, types of disk drives, video displays, etc. in the CMOS. The CMOS memory requires very little electrical power. When the computer is turned off, a backup battery provides power to the CMOS logic, enabling it to retain system parameters. Each time the computer is powered on the computer is configured with the values stored in the CMOS logic by the system BIOS, which gains control at boot up.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The CMOS information that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing the <Delete> key at the appropriate time during system boot. (See below.)

Starting the Setup Utility

Normally, the only visible POST (Power On Self Test) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the BIOS Setup utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens, such as the Security and Power menus. Beginning with Section 4-3, detailed descriptions are given for each parameter setting in the Setup utility.



Warning: Do not shut down or reset the system while updating BIOS to prevent possible boot failure.

Note: The SPI BIOS chip used in the X7SBI is not removable. To replace a damaged SPI BIOS chip, please send the motherboard to Supermicro for repair.

4-2 Running Setup

**Default settings are in bold text unless otherwise noted.*

The BIOS setup options described in this section are selected by choosing the appropriate text from the main BIOS Setup screen. All displayed text is described in this section, although the screen display is often all you need to understand how to set the options (See the next page).

When you first power on the computer, the Phoenix BIOS™ is immediately activated.

While the BIOS is in control, the Setup program can be activated in one of two ways:

1. By pressing <Delete> immediately after turning the system on, or
2. When the message shown below appears briefly at the bottom of the screen during the POST (Power On Self-Test), press the <Delete> key to activate the main Setup menu:

Press the <Delete> key to enter Setup

4-3 Main BIOS Setup

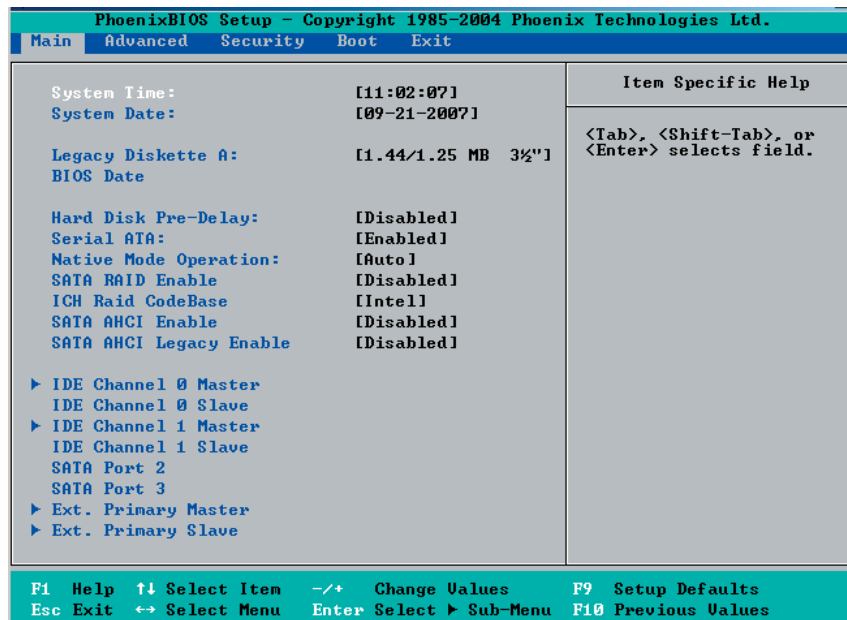
All main Setup options are described in this section. The main BIOS Setup screen is displayed below.

Use the Up/Down arrow keys to move among the different settings in each menu. Use the +/- arrow keys to change the options for each setting.

Press the <Esc> key to exit the CMOS Setup Menu. The next section describes in detail how to navigate through the menus.

Items that use submenus are indicated with the ► icon. With the item highlighted, press the <Enter> key to access the submenu.

Main BIOS Setup Menu



Main Setup Features

System Time

To set the system date and time, key in the correct information in the appropriate fields. Then press the <Enter> key to save the data.

System Date

Using the arrow keys, highlight the month, day and year fields, and enter the correct data. Press the <Enter> key to save the data.

Legacy Diskette A

This setting allows the user to set the type of floppy disk drive installed as diskette A. The options are Disabled, 360Kb 5.25 in, 1.2MB 5.25 in, 720Kb 3.5 in, **1.44/1.25MB**, 3.5 in and 2.88MB 3.5 in.

BIOS Date

The item displays the date that the BIOS was built.

Hard Disk Pre-Delay

When Enabled, this feature will add a delay to provide time need for HDD self-initialization before the HDD is accessed by the BIOS for the first time. Some HDDs will hang if accessed by the BIOS without proper initialization. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Serial ATA

This setting allows the user to enable or disable the function of Serial ATA. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Native Mode Operation

Select Serial ATA to use the SATA mode, or select Auto to use the Native Mode for ATA. The options are: Serial ATA and **Auto**.

Serial ATA (SATA) RAID Enable

Select Enable to enable Serial ATA RAID Functions. (*For the Windows OS environment, use the RAID driver if this feature is set to Enabled. When this item is set to Enabled, the item: ICH RAID Code Base will be available for you to select either Intel or Adaptec Host RAID firmware to be activated. If this item is set to **Disabled**, the item-SATA AHCI Enable will be available.) The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

ICH RAID Code Base

Select Intel to enable the Intel SATA RAID firmware. Select Adaptec to use the Adaptec HostRAID firmware. The options are **Intel** and Adaptec.

SATA AHCI

Select Enable to enable the function of Serial ATA Advanced Host Interface. (*Take caution when using this function. This feature is for advanced programmers only. The Enhanced AHCI mode is available when the Windows XP-SP1 OS and the IAA Driver is used.) The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

SATA AHCI Legacy

Select Enable to use Legacy Mode for SATA Advanced Host Interfacing. When this feature is set to Enabled, SATA Port 5 and SATA Port 6 are disabled. (*Take caution when using this function. This feature is for advanced programmers only.) The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

►IDE Channel 0 Master/Slave, IDE Channel 1 Master/Slave, SATA Port 2, SATA Port 3

These settings allow the user to set the parameters of IDE Channel 0 Master/Slave, IDE Channel 1 Master/Slave, SATA Port 2 and SATA Port3 connections. Hit <Enter> to activate the following sub-menu screen for detailed options of these items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the sub-menu are:

Type

This option allows the user to select the type of an IDE/SATA device. Select **Auto** to allow the BIOS to automatically configure the parameters of the IDE/SATA device installed on a slot. Enter a number between 1 to 39 to select a predetermined IDE/SATA device. Select User to allow the user to enter the parameters of a HDD/SATA device installed. Select CDROM if a CDROM drive is installed. Select ATAPI if a removable disk drive is installed.

CHS Format

The following items will be displayed by the BIOS:

TYPE: This item displays the type of IDE drive.

Cylinders: This item indicates the number of cylinders detected by the BIOS.

Headers: This item indicates the number of headers.

Sectors: This item displays the number of sectors.

Maximum Capacity: This item displays the maximum storage capacity in the CHS Format.

LBA Format

The following items will be displayed by the BIOS:

Total Sectors: This item displays the number of total sectors available in the LBA Format.

Maximum Capacity: This item displays the maximum capacity in the LBA Format.

Multi-Sector Transfers

This item allows the user to specify the number of sectors per block to be used in multi-sector transfer. The options are **Disabled**, 4 Sectors, 8 Sectors, and 16 Sectors.

LBA Mode Control

This item determines whether the Phoenix BIOS will access a IDE Device via the LBA mode. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

32 Bit I/O

This option allows the user to enable or disable the function of 32-bit data transfer. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Transfer Mode

This option allows the user to set the transfer mode. The options are **Standard**, Fast PIO1, Fast PIO2, Fast PIO3, Fast PIO4, FPIO3/DMA1 and FPIO4/DMA2.

Ultra DMA Mode

This option allows the user to configure the Ultra DMA Mode setting. The options are **Disabled**, Mode 0, Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3, Mode 4, and Mode 5.

►Extended Primary Master/Slave

These settings allow the user to set the parameters of Extended Primary Master/Slave connections. Hit <Enter> to activate the following sub-menu screen for detailed options of these items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the sub-menu are:

Type

This option allows the user to select the type of an IDE device. Select **Auto** to allow the BIOS to automatically configure the parameters of the IDE device installed on a slot. Enter a number between 1 to 39 to select a predetermined IDE device. Select User to allow the user to enter the parameters of the HDD installed. Select CDROM if a CDROM drive is installed. Select ATAPI if a removable disk drive is installed.

LBA Format

The following items will be displayed by the BIOS:

Total Sectors: This item displays the number of total sectors available in the LBA Format.

Maximum Capacity: This item displays the maximum capacity in the LBA Format.

Multi-Sector Transfers

This item allows the user to specify the number of sectors per block to be used in multi-sector transfer. The options are **Disabled**, 4 Sectors, 8 Sectors, and 16 Sectors.

LBA Mode Control

This item determines whether the Phoenix BIOS will access a IDE Device via the LBA mode. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

32 Bit I/O

This option allows the user to enable or disable the function of 32-bit data transfer. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Transfer Mode

This option allows the user to set the transfer mode. The options are **Standard**, Fast PIO1, Fast PIO2, Fast PIO3, Fast PIO4, FPIO3/DMA1 and FPIO4/DMA2.

Ultra DMA Mode

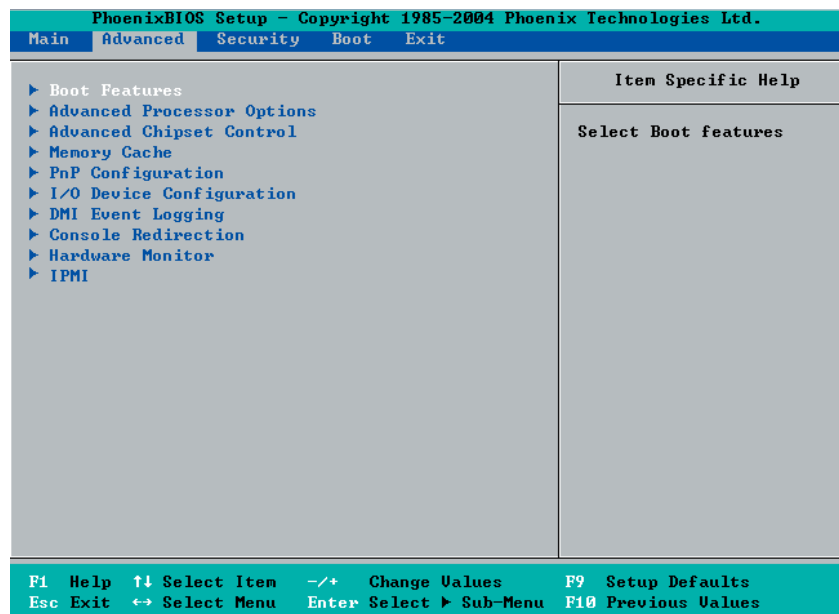
This option allows the user to configure the Ultra DMA Mode setting. The options are **Disabled**, Mode 0, Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3, Mode 4, and Mode 5.

System Memory

This display informs you how much system memory is detected in the system.

4-4 Advanced Setup

Choose Advanced from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. The items with a triangle beside them have sub menus that can be accessed by highlighting the item and pressing <Enter>.



► Boot Features

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Quiet Mode

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable the graphic logo screen during boot-up.

QuickBoot Mode

If enabled, this feature will speed up the POST (Power On Self Test) routine by skipping certain tests after the computer is turned on. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled. If Disabled, the POST routine will run at normal speed.

ACPI Mode

Select Yes to **use** the ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) power management feature on your system. The options are **Yes** and No.

Power Button Behavior

If set to **Instant-Off**, the system will power on or power off immediately as soon as the user hits the power button. The options are **Instant-Off** and 4-Second Override.

Resume On Modem Ring

Select On to “wake your system up” when an incoming call is received by your modem. The options are On and **Off**.

Resume On PME#

Select On to “wake your system up” from the PME# of PCI slots. The options are **On** and Off.

PS2 Keyboard (KB)/Mouse Wake Up

Select Enable to “wake your system up” from the S1, S4 or S5 state. If this feature is set to Enabled, you will also need to enable the JPWAKE jumper by closing pins 1-2. (*Please refer to Pg. 1-5 and Chapter 2 for more details). The default setting is **Disabled**.

Power Loss Control

This setting allows you to choose how the system will react when power returns after an unexpected loss of power. The options are Stay Off, Power On, and **Last State**.

Watch Dog

If enabled, this option will automatically reset the system if the system is not active for more than 5 minutes. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Summary Screen

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable the summary screen which displays the system configuration during bootup.

►Advanced Processor Options

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

CPU Speed

This is a display that indicates the speed of the installed processor.

Frequency Ratio (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

The feature allows the user to set the internal frequency multiplier for the CPU. The default setting is **Default**.

Frequency High Ratio (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

The feature allows the user to set high ratio internal frequency multiplier for Intel SpeedStep CPUs. The default setting is **x12**.

Note: If a wrong ratio that is not supported by the CPU is selected, the system may hang. If this happens, clear CMOS to recover the system.)

Hyperthreading (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Set to Enabled to use the Hyperthreading Technology, which will result in increased CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Core-Multi-Processing (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Set to Enabled to use a processor's Second Core and beyond. (Please refer to Intel's web site for more information.) The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Machine Checking (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Set to Enabled to activate the function of Machine Checking and allow the CPU to detect and report hardware (machine) errors via a set of model-specific registers (MSRs). The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Compatible FPU Code (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Set to Enabled to keep the content of the last instruction Operating Code (OP Code) in the floating point (FP) state. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

L3 Cache(*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Set to Enabled to enable the function of L3 Cache to optimize system and CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Thermal Management 2 (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Set to **Enabled** to use Thermal Management 2 (TM2) which will lower CPU voltage and frequency when the CPU temperature reaches a predefined overheat threshold. Set to Disabled to use Thermal Manager 1 (TM1), allowing CPU clocking to be regulated via CPU Internal Clock modulation when the CPU temperature reaches the overheat threshold.

Adjacent Cache Line Prefetch (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

The CPU fetches the cache line for 64 bytes if this option is set to Disabled. The CPU fetches both cache lines for 128 bytes as comprised if Enabled. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Set Maximum Ext. CPUID=3

When set to Enabled, the Maximum Extended CPUID will be set to 3. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Echo TPR

Set to **Enabled** to prevent xTPR messages from being sent to the system. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

C1 Enhanced Mode (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Set to Enabled to enable Enhanced Halt State to lower CPU voltage/frequency to prevent overheat. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**. **Note:** please refer to Intel's web site for detailed information.

Intel <R> Virtualization Technology (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Select Enabled to use the feature of Virtualization Technology to allow one platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions, creating multiple "virtual" systems in one physical computer. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**. **Note:** If there is any change to this setting, you will need to power off and restart the system for the change to take effect. Please refer to Intel's web site for detailed information.

No Execute Mode Memory Protection (*Available when supported by the CPU and the OS.)

Set to Enabled to enable Execute Disable Bit and allow the processor to classify areas in memory where an application code can execute and where it cannot, and thus preventing a worm or a virus from inserting and creating a flood of codes to overwhelm the processor or damage the system during an attack.

Note: this feature is available when your OS and your CPU support the function of Execute Disable Bit. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**. **Note:** For more information regarding hardware/software support for this function, please refer to Intel's and Microsoft's web sites.

Enhanced Intel Speed Step Support (*Available when supported by the CPU.)

Select Enabled to use the Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology and allows the system to automatically adjust processor voltage and core frequency in an effort to reduce power consumption and heat dissipation. The default setting is **GV1/GV3**. Please refer to Intel's web site for detailed information.

►Advanced Chipset Control

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.



***Warning:** Take Caution when changing the Advanced settings. An incorrect value, a very high DRAM frequency, or an incorrect DRAM timing may cause the system to become unstable. When this occurs, reset the setting to the default setting.

Memory Reclaiming

Select Enable to enable the functionality of Memory Remapping above 4GB. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Enable VT-d

Select Enable to enable the functionality of the Intel Virtualization Technology for Direct I/O support, which offers fully-protected I/O resource-sharing across the Intel platforms, providing the user with greater reliability, security and availability in networking and data-sharing. The settings are Enabled and **Disabled**.

High Precision Event Time

Select Yes to activate the High Precision Event Timer (HPET), which is capable of producing periodic interrupts at a much higher frequency than a Real-time Clock (RTC) can in synchronizing multimedia streams, providing smooth playback and reducing the dependency on other timestamp calculation devices, such as an x86 RDTSC Instruction embedded in a CPU. The High Precision Event Timer is used to replace the 8254 Programmable Interval Timer. The options for this feature are Yes and **No**.

Route Port 80h Cycles to

This feature allows the user to decide which bus to send debug information to. The options are Disabled, **PCI** and LPC.

Legacy USB Support

This setting allows you to enable support for Legacy USB devices. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

USB Host Controller 1

This feature allows the user to configure the USB Host Controller setting for USB Host Controller 1 Functions 0, 1, 2, 3, 7. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

USB Host Controller 2

This feature allows the user to configure the USB Host Controller setting for USB Host Controller 2 Functions 0, 1, 2, 7. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

► Memory Cache

Cache System BIOS Area

This setting allows you to designate a reserve area in the system memory to be used as a System BIOS buffer to allow the BIOS to write (cache) data into this reserved memory area. Select **Write Protect** to enable this function, and this area will be reserved for BIOS ROM access only. Select **Uncached** to disable this function and make this area available for other devices.

Cache Video BIOS Area

This setting allows you to designate a reserve area in the system memory to be used as a Video BIOS buffer to allow the BIOS to write (cache) data into this reserved memory area. Select **Write Protect** to enable the function and this area will be reserved for Video BIOS ROM access only. Select **Uncached** to disable this function and make this area available for other devices.

Cache Base 0-512K

If enabled, this feature will allow the data stored in the base memory area: block 0-512K to be cached (written) into a buffer, a storage area in the Static DROM (SDROM) or to be written into the L1, L2 cache inside the CPU to speed up CPU operations. Select **Uncached** to disable this function. Select **Write Through** to allow data to be cached into the buffer and written into the system memory at the same time. Select **Write Protect** to prevent data from being written into the base memory area of Block 0-512K. Select **Write Back** to allow the CPU to write data back directly from the buffer without writing data to the System Memory for fast CPU data processing and operation. The options are **Uncached**, **Write Through**, **Write Protect**, and **Write Back**.

Cache Base 512K-640K

If enabled, this feature will allow the data stored in the memory area: 512K-640K to be cached (written) into a buffer, a storage area in the Static DROM (SDROM) or written into the L1, L2, L3 cache inside the CPU to speed up CPU operations. Select **Uncached** to disable this function. Select **Write Through** to allow data to be cached into the buffer and written into the system memory at the same time. Select **Write Protect** to prevent data from being written into the base memory area of Block 512K-640K. Select **Write Back** to allow the CPU to write data back directly from the buffer without writing data to the System Memory for fast CPU data processing and operation. The options are **Uncached**, **Write Through**, **Write Protect**, and **Write Back**.

Cache Extended Memory

If enabled, this feature will allow the data stored in the extended memory area to be cached (written) into a buffer, a storage area in the Static DROM (SDROM) or written into the L1, L2, L3 cache inside the CPU to speed up CPU operations. Select **Uncached** to disable this function. Select **Write Through** to allow data to be cached into the buffer and written into the system memory at the same time. Select **Write Protect** to prevent data from being written into the extended memory area above 1 MB. Select **Write Back** to allow the CPU to write data back directly from the buffer without writing data to the System Memory for fast CPU data processing and operation. The options are **Uncached**, **Write Through**, **Write Protect**, and **Write Back**.

► PnP Configuration

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings for PCI devices.

► PCI 32 Slot

Access the submenu for each of the settings above to make changes to the following:

Option ROM Scan

When enabled, this setting will initialize the device expansion ROM. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

Enable Master

This setting allows you to enable the selected device as the PCI bus master. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

Latency Timer

This setting allows you to set the clock rate for Bus Master. A high-priority, high-throughout device may benefit from a greater clock rate. The options are **Default**, 0020h, 0040h, 0060h, 0080h, 00A0h, 00C0h, and 00E0h. For Unix, Novelle and other Operating Systems, please select the option: other. If a drive fails after the installation of a new software, you might want to change this setting and try again. A different OS requires a different Bus Master clock rate.

PCI-X(s) Frequency

When set to **Enabled**, this feature allows the user to set the bus frequency for a PCI-X slot for it to work properly. The default setting is **Auto**.

► PCI-X 133 MHz Slot

Access the submenu for each of the settings above to make changes to the following:

Option ROM Scan

When enabled, this setting will initialize the device expansion ROM. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Enable Master

This setting allows you to enable the selected device as the PCI bus master. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Latency Timer

This setting allows you to set the clock rate for Bus Master. A high-priority, high-throughput device may benefit from a greater clock rate. The options are **Default**, 0020h, 0040h, 0060h, 0080h, 00A0h, 00C0h, and 00E0h. For Unix, Novelle and other Operating Systems, please select the option: other. If a drive fails after the installation of a new software, you might want to change this setting and try again. A different OS requires a different Bus Master clock rate.

► PCI-Exp. x8 Slot

Access the submenu for each of the settings above to make changes to the following:

Option ROM Scan

When enabled, this setting will initialize the device expansion ROM. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Enable Master

This setting allows you to enable the selected device as the PCI bus master. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Latency Timer

This setting allows you to set the clock rate for Bus Master. A high-priority, high-throughput device may benefit from a greater clock rate. The options are **Default**, 0020h, 0040h, 0060h, 0080h, 00A0h, 00C0h, and 00E0h. For Unix, Novelle and other Operating Systems, please select the option: other. If a drive fails after the installation of a new software, you might want to change this setting and try again. A different OS requires a different Bus Master clock rate.

► Onboard LAN 1/Onboard LAN 2

Access the submenu for each of the settings above to make changes to the following:

Option ROM Scan

When enabled, this setting will initialize the device expansion ROM. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Enable Master

This setting allows you to enable the selected device as the PCI bus master. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Latency Timer

This setting allows you to set the clock rate for Bus Master. A high-priority, high-throughout device may benefit from a greater clock rate. The options are **Default**, 0020h, 0040h, 0060h, 0080h, 00A0h, 00C0h, and 00E0h. For Unix, Novelle and other Operating Systems, please select the option: other. If a drive fails after the installation of a new software, you might want to change this setting and try again. A different OS requires a different Bus Master clock rate.

► I/O Device Configuration

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

KBC Clock Input

This setting allows you to select clock frequency for the keyboard clock. The options are 6MHz, 8MHz, **12MHz**, and 16MHz.

Serial Port A

This setting allows you to assign control of Serial Port A. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, and Auto (BIOS- or OS- controlled).

Base I/O Address

This setting allows you to select the base I/O address for Serial Port A. The options are **3F8**, 2F8, 3E8, and 2E8.

Interrupt

This setting allows you to select the IRQ (interrupt request) for Serial Port A. The options are IRQ3 and **IRQ4**.

Serial Port B

This setting allows you to assign control of Serial Port B. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, Auto (BIOS controlled) and OS Controlled.

Mode

This setting allows you to set the type of device that will be connected to Serial Port B. The options are **Normal** and IR (for an infrared device).

Base I/O Address

This setting allows you to select the base I/O address for Serial Port B. The options are 3F8, **2F8**, 3E8 and 2E8.

Interrupt

This setting allows you to select the IRQ (interrupt request) for Serial Port B. The options are **IRQ3** and IRQ4.

Parallel Port

This setting allows you to assign control of the parallel port. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS-or OS- controlled).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for the parallel port. The options are **378**, 278 and 3BC.

Interrupt

This setting allows you to select the IRQ (interrupt request) for the parallel port. The options are IRQ5 and **IRQ7**.

Mode

This feature allows you to specify the parallel port mode. The options are Output only, Bi-Directional, EPP and **ECP**.

DMA Channel

This item allows you to specify the DMA channel for the parallel port. The options are DMA1 and **DMA3**.

Floppy Disk Controller

This setting allows you to assign control of the floppy disk controller. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, Auto (BIOS and OS controlled) and OS-Controlled.

► DMI Event Logging

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Event Log Validity

This is a display to inform you of the event log validity. It is not a setting.

Event Log Capacity

This is a display to inform you of the event log capacity. It is not a setting.

View DMI Event Log

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to view the contents of the event log.

Event Logging

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable event logging.

Mark DMI Events as Read

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to mark the DMI events as read.

Clear All DMI Event Logs

Select Yes and press <Enter> to clear all DMI event logs. The options are Yes and **No**.

► Console Redirection

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

COM Port Address

This item allows you to specify which COM port to direct the remote console to: Onboard COM A or Onboard COM B. This setting can also be **Disabled**.

BAUD Rate

This item allows you to set the BAUD rate for the console redirection. The options are 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, **19.2K**, 38.4K, 57.6K, and 115.2K.

Console Type

This item allows you to set the console redirection type. The options are VT100, VT100/8bit, PC-ANSI/7bit, **PC ANSI**, VT100+, VT-UTF8 and ASCII.

Flow Control

This item allows you to select the flow control option for the console. The options are: None, XON/XOFF, and **CTS/RTS**.

Console Connection

This item allows you to decide how console redirection is to be connected: either **Direct** or Via Modem.

Continue CR after POST

This feature allows you to decide if you want to continue with console redirection after the POST routine. The options are On and **Off**.

► Hardware Monitoring

CPU Temperature

CPU Overheat Temperature

This option indicates the CPU temperature overheat threshold that will activate the alarm system when the CPU temperature reaches this pre-set temperature threshold. The options are **75°C**, 80°C, 85°C, and 90°C **(Note)**

Highlight this and hit <Enter> to see monitor data for the following items:

CPU Temperature

System Temperature

CPU Fan/Fan 1 to Fan 6

If the feature of Auto Fan Control is enabled, the BIOS will automatically display the status of each fan as specified.

Fan Speed Control Modes

This feature allows the user to decide how the system controls the speeds of the onboard fans. The CPU temperature and the fan speed are correlative. When the CPU on-die temperature increases, the fan speed will also increase, and vice versa. If the option is set to 3-pin fan, the fan speed is controlled by voltage. If the option is set to 4-pin, the fan speed will be controlled by Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). Select 3-pin if your chassis came with 3-pin fan headers. Select 4-pin if your chassis came with 4-pin fan headers. Select Workstation if your system is used as a Workstation. Select Server if your system is used as a Server. Select Disable to disable the fan speed control function to allow the onboard fans to constantly run at the full speed (12V). The Options are: **1. Disable**, 2. Optimized Server w/3-pin, 3. Optimized Workstation w/3-pin, 4. Optimized Server w/4-pin and 5. Optimized Workstation w/4-pin.

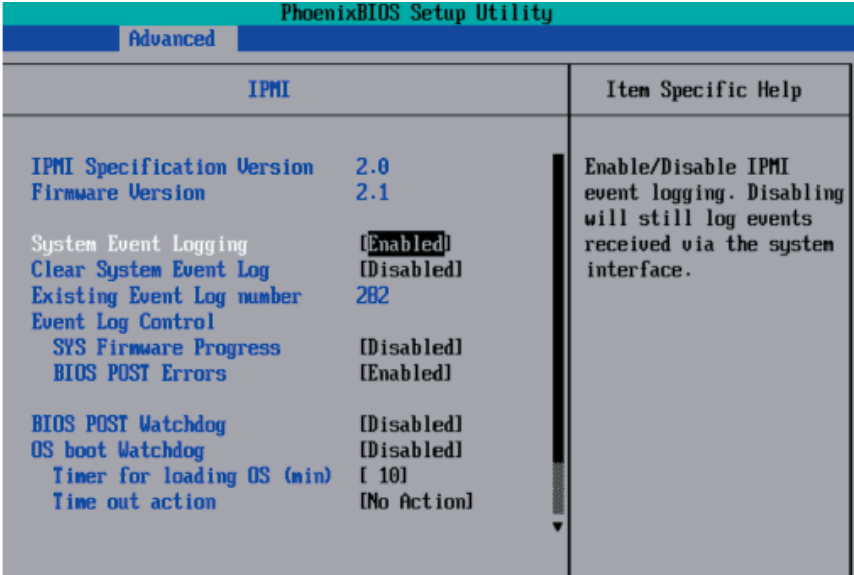
Voltage Monitoring

The following items will be monitored and displayed:

Vcore A, MCH Core, -12V, VDIMM, +3.3V, +12V, +5Vsb, +5VDD, P_VTT, Vbat

Note: In the Windows OS environment, the Supero Doctor III settings take precedence over the BIOS settings. When first installed, Supero Doctor III adopts the temperature threshold settings previously set in the BIOS. Any subsequent changes to these thresholds must be made within Supero Doctor, since the SD III settings override the BIOS settings. For the Windows OS to adopt the BIOS temperature threshold settings, please change the SDIII settings to be the same as those set in the BIOS.

►IPMI (*The option is available only when an IPMI card is installed in the system.)



IPMI Specification Version: This item displays the current IPMI Version.

Firmware Version: This item displays the current Firmware Version.

System Event Logging

Select Enabled to enable IPMI Event Logging. When this function is set to Disabled, the system will continue to log events received via system interface. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Clear System Event Logging

Enabling this function to force the BIOS to clear the system event logs during the next cold boot. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Existing Event Log Number

This item displays the number of the existing event log.

Event Log Control

System Firmware Progress

Enabling this function to log POST progress. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

BIOS POST Errors

Enabling this function to log POST errors. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

BIOS POST Watch Dog

Set to Enabled to enable POST Watch Dog. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

OS Boot Watch Dog

Set to Enabled to enable OS Boot Watch Dog. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

Timer for Loading OS (Minutes)

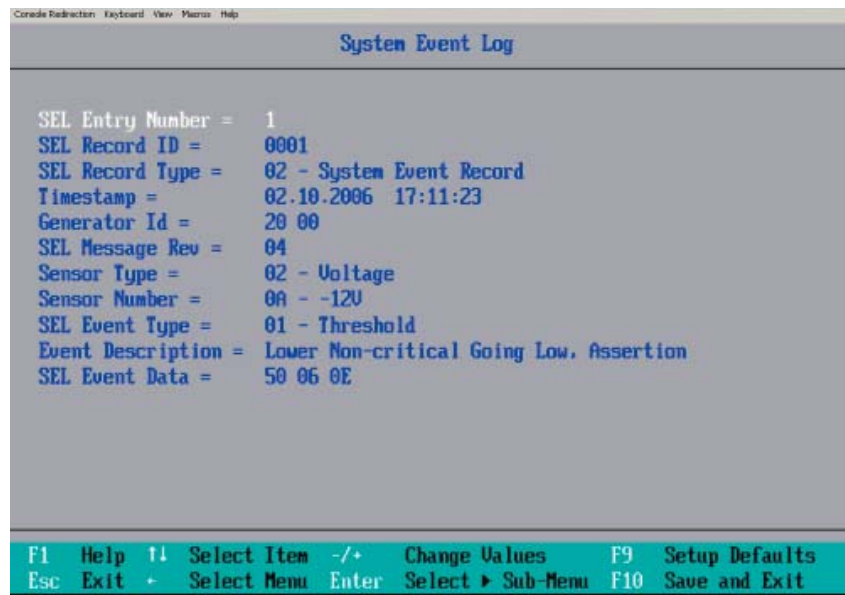
This feature allows the user to set the time value (in minutes) for the previous item: OS Boot Watch Dog by keying-in a desired number in the blank. The default setting is 10 (minutes.) (Please ignore this option when OS Boot Watch Dog is set to "Disabled".)

Time Out Option

This feature allows the user to determine what action to take in an event of a system boot failure. The options are **No Action**, Reset, Power Off and Power Cycles.

► System Event Log/System Event Log (List Mode)

These options display the System Event (SEL) Log and System Event (SEL) Log in List Mode. Items include: SEL (System Event Log) Entry Number, SEL Record ID, SEL Record Type, Time Stamp, Generator ID, SEL Message Revision, Sensor Type, Sensor Number, SEL Event Type, Event Description, and SEL Event Data.



► Realtime Sensor Data

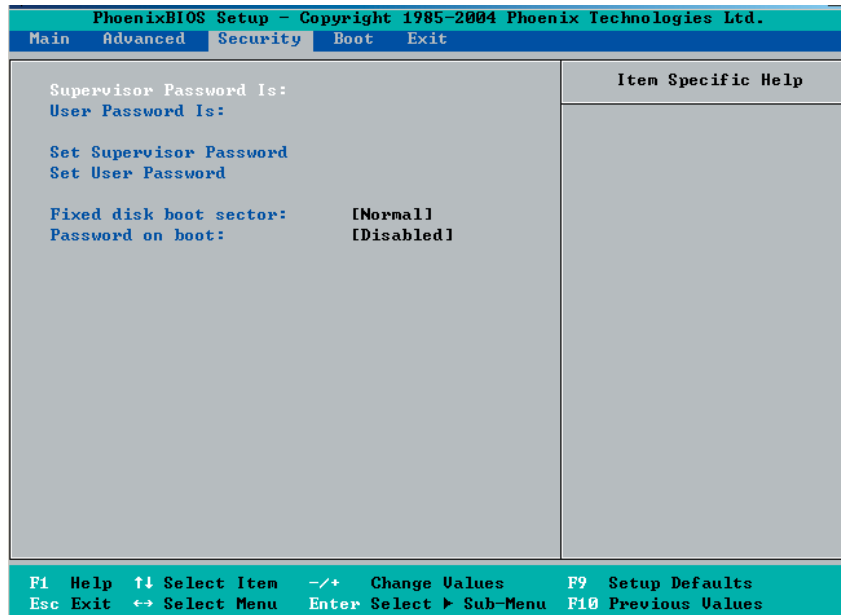
This feature display information from motherboard sensors, such as temperatures, fan speeds and voltages of various components.

Realtime Sensor Data					
Sensor Type	Sensor Name	Sensor Data	Sensor Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Temp	CPU1 CoreA	48.00	degrees C	0.00	75.00
	CPU1 CoreB	54.00	degrees C	0.00	75.00
	CPU2 CoreA	47.00	degrees C	0.00	75.00
	CPU2 CoreB	46.00	degrees C	0.00	75.00
	System	44.00	degrees C	0.00	75.00
Voltage	CPU1 Core	1.13	Volts	0.97	1.47
	CPU2 Core	1.16	Volts	0.97	1.47
	3.3V	3.30	Volts	2.95	3.62

F1	Help	↑↓	Select Item	-/+	Change Values	F9	Setup Defaults
Esc	Exit	←	Select Menu	Enter	Select ► Sub-Menu	F10	Save and Exit

4-5 Security Settings

Choose Security from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Security setting options are displayed by highlighting the setting using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Security BIOS settings are described in this section.



Supervisor Password Is:

This item indicates if a supervisor password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a supervisor password has been entered for the system.

User Password Is:

This item indicates if a user password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a user password has been entered for the system.

Set Supervisor Password

When the item "Set Supervisor Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the Supervisor's password in the dialogue box to set or to change supervisor's password, which allows access to the BIOS.

Set User Password

When the item "Set User Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the user's password in the dialogue box to set or to change the user's password, which allows access to the system at boot-up.

Fixed Disk Boot Sector

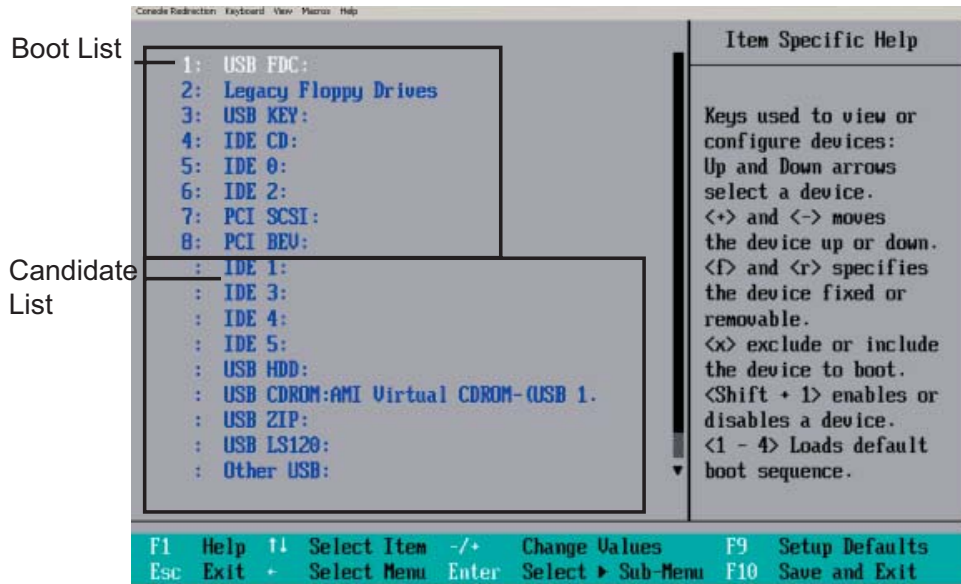
Select **Normal** to enable the feature of Write-Protect to protect the boot sector on the hard drives from virus intrusion.

Password on Boot

When set to Enabled, a user will need to key-in a password to enter the system at system boot. The options are Enabled (password required) and Disabled (password not required).

4-6 Boot Settings

Choose Boot from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. See details on how to change the order and specs of boot devices in the Item Specific Help window. All Boot BIOS settings are described in this section.

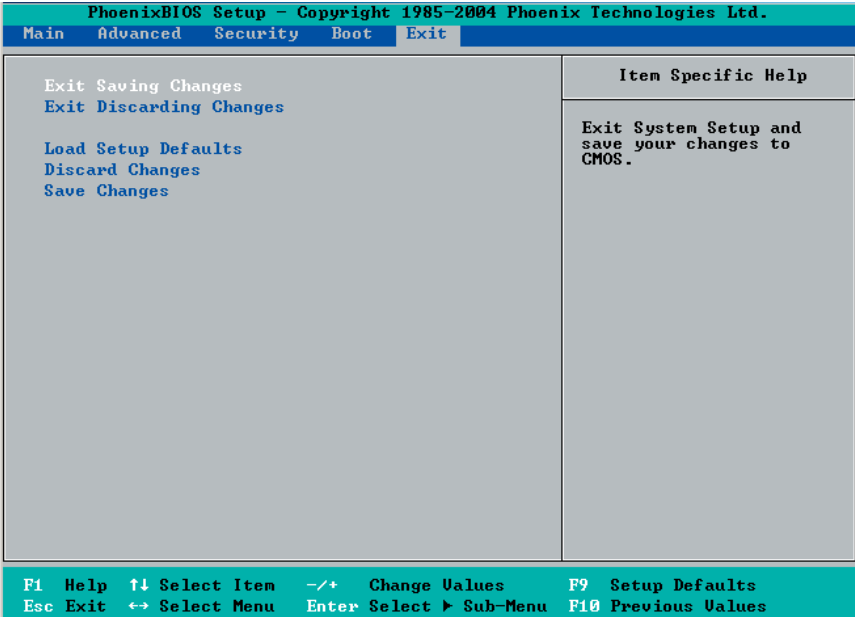


Boot Priority Order/Excluded from Boot Orders

The devices included in the boot list section (above) are bootable devices listed in the sequence of boot order as specified. The boot functions for the devices included in the candidate list (above) are currently disabled. Use a <+> key or a <-> key to move the device up or down. Use the <f> key or the <r> key to specify the type of an USB device, either fixed or removable. You can select one item from the boot list and hit the <x> key to remove it from the list of bootable devices (to make its resource available for other bootable devices). Subsequently, you can select an item from the candidate list and hit the <x> key to remove it from the candidate list and put it in the boot list. This item will then become a bootable device. See details on how to change the priority of boot order of devices in the "Item Specific Help" window.

4-7 Exit

Choose Exit from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. All Exit BIOS settings are described in this section.



Exit Saving Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made and to exit the BIOS Setup utility.

Exit Discarding Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to exit the BIOS Setup utility without saving any changes you may have made.

Load Setup Defaults

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to load the default settings for all items in the BIOS Setup. These are the safest settings to use.

Discard Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to discard (cancel) any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Save Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Appendix A

BIOS POST Messages

During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), the BIOS will check for problems. If a problem is found, the BIOS will activate an alarm, turn on LED indicators, or display a message.

BIOS Messages

Failure Fixed Disk

Fixed disk is not working or not configured properly. Check to see if fixed disk is attached properly. Run Setup. Find out if the fixed-disk type is correctly identified.

Stuck key

Stuck key on keyboard.

Keyboard error

Keyboard not working.

Keyboard Controller Failed

Keyboard controller failed test. May require replacing keyboard controller.

Keyboard locked - Unlock key switch

Unlock the system to proceed.

Monitor type does not match CMOS - Run SETUP

Monitor type not correctly identified in Setup

Shadow Ram Failed at offset: nnnn

Shadow RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of the 64k block at which the error was detected.

System RAM Failed at offset: nnnn

System RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of in the 64k block at which the error was detected.

Extended RAM Failed at offset: nnnn

Extended memory not working or not configured properly at offset **nnnn**.

System battery is dead - Replace and run SETUP

The CMOS clock battery indicator shows the battery is dead. Replace the battery and run Setup to reconfigure the system.

System CMOS checksum bad - Default configuration used

System CMOS has been corrupted or modified incorrectly, perhaps by an application program that changes data stored in CMOS. The BIOS installed Default Setup Values. If you do not want these values, enter Setup and enter your own values. If the error persists, check the system battery or contact your dealer.

System timer error

The timer test failed. Requires repair of system board.

Real time clock error

Real-Time Clock fails BIOS hardware test. May require board repair.

Check date and time settings

BIOS found date or time out of range and reset the Real-Time Clock. May require setting legal date (1991-2099).

Previous boot incomplete - Default configuration used

Previous POST did not complete successfully. POST loads default values and offers to run Setup. If the failure was caused by incorrect values and they are not corrected, the next boot will likely fail. On systems with control of **wait states**, improper Setup settings can also terminate POST and cause this error on the next boot. Run Setup and verify that the waitstate configuration is correct. This error is cleared the next time the system is booted.

Memory Size found by POST differed from CMOS

Memory size found by POST differed from CMOS.

Diskette drive A error

Diskette drive B error

Drive A: or B: is present but fails the BIOS POST diskette tests. Check to see that the drive is defined with the proper diskette type in Setup and that the diskette drive is attached correctly.

Incorrect Drive A type - run SETUP

Type of floppy drive A: not correctly identified in Setup.

Incorrect Drive B type - run SETUP

Type of floppy drive B: not correctly identified in Setup.

System cache error - Cache disabled

RAM cache failed and BIOS disabled the cache. On older boards, check the cache jumpers. You may have to replace the cache. See your dealer. A disabled cache slows system performance considerably.

CPU ID:

CPU socket number for Multi-Processor error.

EISA CMOS not writeable

ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to EISA CMOS.

DMA Test Failed

ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to extended **DMA** (Direct Memory Access) registers.

Software NMI Failed

ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot generate software NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt).

Fail-Safe Timer NMI Failed

ServerBIOS2 test error: Fail-Safe Timer takes too long.

Device Address Conflict

Address conflict for specified **device**.

Allocation Error for: device

Run ISA or EISA Configuration Utility to resolve resource conflict for the specified **device**.

CD ROM Drive

CD ROM Drive identified.

Entering SETUP ...

Starting Setup program

Failing Bits: nnnn

The hex number **nnnn** is a map of the bits at the RAM address which failed the memory test. Each 1 (one) in the map indicates a failed bit. See errors 230, 231, or 232 above for offset address of the failure in System, Extended, or Shadow memory.

Fixed Disk n

Fixed disk **n** (0-3) identified.

Invalid System Configuration Data

Problem with NVRAM (CMOS) data.

I/O device IRQ conflict

I/O device IRQ conflict error.

PS/2 Mouse Boot Summary Screen:

PS/2 Mouse installed.

nnnn kB Extended RAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn Cache SRAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of system cache in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB Shadow RAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of shadow RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB System RAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of system RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

One or more I2O Block Storage Devices were excluded from the Setup Boot Menu

There was not enough room in the IPL table to display all installed I2O block-storage devices.

Operating system not found

Operating system cannot be located on either drive A: or drive C:. Enter Setup and see if fixed disk and drive A: are properly identified.

Parity Check 1 nnnn

Parity error found in the system bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????**. Parity is a method for checking errors in binary data. A parity error indicates that some data has been corrupted.

Parity Check 2 nnnn

Parity error found in the I/O bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????**.

Press <F1> to resume, <F2> to Setup, <F3> for previous

Displayed after any recoverable error message. Press <F1> to start the boot process or <F2> to enter Setup and change the settings. Press <F3> to display the previous screen (usually an initialization error of an **Option ROM**, i.e., an add-on card). Write down and follow the information shown on the screen.

Press <F2> to enter Setup

Optional message displayed during POST. Can be turned off in Setup.

PS/2 Mouse:

PS/2 mouse identified.

Run the I2O Configuration Utility

One or more unclaimed block storage devices have the Configuration Request bit set in the LCT. Run an I2O Configuration Utility (e.g. the SAC utility).

System BIOS shadowed

System BIOS copied to shadow RAM.

UMB upper limit segment address: nnnn

Displays the address **nnnn** of the upper limit of **Upper Memory Blocks**, indicating released segments of the BIOS which can be reclaimed by a virtual memory manager.

Video BIOS shadowed

Video BIOS successfully copied to shadow RAM.

Notes

Appendix B

BIOS POST Codes

This section lists the POST (Power On Self Test) codes for the Phoenix BIOS. POST codes are divided into two categories: recoverable and terminal.

Recoverable POST Errors

When a recoverable type of error occurs during POST, the BIOS will display an POST code that describes the problem. The BIOS may also issue one of the following beep codes:

- 1 long and two short beeps - video configuration error
- 1 continuous long beep - overheat (Overheat LED will be on)
- 1 long beep and 1 short pause - memory not detected

Terminal POST Errors

If a terminal type of error occurs, the BIOS will shut down the system. Before doing so, BIOS will write the error to port 80h, attempt to initialize video and write the error in the top left corner of the screen.

The following is a list of codes that may be written to port 80h.

POST Code	Description
02h	Verify Real Mode
03h	Disable Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)
04h	Get CPU type
06h	Initialize system hardware
07h	Disable shadow and execute code from the ROM.
08h	Initialize chipset with initial POST values
09h	Set IN POST flag
0Ah	Initialize CPU registers
0Bh	Enable CPU cache
0Ch	Initialize caches to initial POST values
0Eh	Initialize I/O component
0Fh	Initialize the local bus IDE
10h	Initialize Power Management
11h	Load alternate registers with initial POST values
12h	Restore CPU control word during warm boot
13h	Initialize PCI Bus Mastering devices
14h	Initialize keyboard controller
16h	1-2-2-3 BIOS ROM checksum
17h	Initialize cache before memory Auto size

POST Code	Description
18h	8254 timer initialization
1Ah	8237 DMA controller initialization
1Ch	Reset Programmable Interrupt Controller
20h	1-3-1-1 Test DRAM refresh
22h	1-3-1-3 Test 8742 Keyboard Controller
24h	Set ES segment register to 4 GB
28h	Auto size DRAM
29h	Initialize POST Memory Manager
2Ah	Clear 512 kB base RAM
2Ch	1-3-4-1 RAM failure on address line xxxx *
2Eh	1-3-4-3 RAM failure on data bits xxxx * of low byte of memory bus
2Fh	Enable cache before system BIOS shadow
32h	Test CPU bus-clock frequency
33h	Initialize Phoenix Dispatch Manager
36h	Warm start shut down
38h	Shadow system BIOS ROM
3Ah	Auto size cache
3Ch	Advanced configuration of chipset registers
3Dh	Load alternate registers with CMOS values
41h	Initialize extended memory for RomPilot
42h	Initialize interrupt vectors
45h	POST device initialization
46h	2-1-2-3 Check ROM copyright notice
47h	Initialize I20 support
48h	Check video configuration against CMOS
49h	Initialize PCI bus and devices
4Ah	Initialize all video adapters in system
4Bh	QuietBoot start (optional)
4Ch	Shadow video BIOS ROM
4Eh	Display BIOS copyright notice
4Fh	Initialize MultiBoot
50h	Display CPU type and speed
51h	Initialize EISA board
52h	Test keyboard
54h	Set key click if enabled
55h	Enable USB devices
58h	2-2-3-1 Test for unexpected interrupts
59h	Initialize POST display service
5Ah	Display prompt "Press F2 to enter SETUP"
5Bh	Disable CPU cache

POST Code	Description
5Ch	Test RAM between 512 and 640 kB
60h	Test extended memory
62h	Test extended memory address lines
64h	Jump to UserPatch1
66h	Configure advanced cache registers
67h	Initialize Multi Processor APIC
68h	Enable external and CPU caches
69h	Setup System Management Mode (SMM) area
6Ah	Display external L2 cache size
6Bh	Load custom defaults (optional)
6Ch	Display shadow-area message
6Eh	Display possible high address for UMB recovery
70h	Display error messages
72h	Check for configuration errors
76h	Check for keyboard errors
7Ch	Set up hardware interrupt vectors
7Dh	Initialize Intelligent System Monitoring
7Eh	Initialize coprocessor if present
80h	Disable onboard Super I/O ports and IRQs
81h	Late POST device initialization
82h	Detect and install external RS232 ports
83h	Configure non-MCD IDE controllers
84h	Detect and install external parallel ports
85h	Initialize PC-compatible PnP ISA devices
86h	Re-initialize onboard I/O ports.
87h	Configure Motherboard Configurable Devices (optional)
88h	Initialize BIOS Data Area
89h	Enable Non-Maskable Interrupts (NMIs)
8Ah	Initialize Extended BIOS Data Area
8Bh	Test and initialize PS/2 mouse
8Ch	Initialize floppy controller
8Fh	Determine number of ATA drives (optional)
90h	Initialize hard-disk controllers
91h	Initialize local-bus hard-disk controllers
92h	Jump to UserPatch2
93h	Build MPTABLE for multi-processor boards
95h	Install CD ROM for boot
96h	Clear huge ES segment register
97h	Fix up Multi Processor table
98h	1-2 Search for option ROMs. One long, two short beeps on checksum failure

POST Code	Description
99h	Check for SMART Drive (optional)
9Ah	Shadow option ROMs
9Ch	Set up Power Management
9Dh	Initialize security engine (optional)
9Eh	Enable hardware interrupts
9Fh	Determine number of ATA and SCSI drives
A0h	Set time of day
A2h	Check key lock
A4h	Initialize typematic rate
A8h	Erase F2 prompt
AAh	Scan for F2 key stroke
ACh	Enter SETUP
AEh	Clear Boot flag
B0h	Check for errors
B1h	Inform RomPilot about the end of POST.
B2h	POST done - prepare to boot operating system
B4h	1 One short beep before boot
B5h	Terminate QuietBoot (optional)
B6h	Check password (optional)
B7h	Initialize ACPI BIOS
B9h	Prepare Boot
BAh	Initialize SMBIOS
BBh	Initialize PnP Option ROMs
BCh	Clear parity checkers
BDh	Display MultiBoot menu
BEh	Clear screen (optional)
BFh	Check virus and backup reminders
C0h	Try to boot with INT 19
C1h	Initialize POST Error Manager (PEM)
C2h	Initialize error logging
C3h	Initialize error display function
C4h	Initialize system error handler
C5h	PnPnd dual CMOS (optional)
C6h	Initialize Note dock (optional)
C7h	Initialize Note dock late
C8h	Force check (optional)
C9h	Extended checksum (optional)
CAh	Redirect Int 15h to enable remote keyboard
CBh	Redirect Int 13h to Memory Technologies Devices such as ROM, RAM, PCMCIA, and serial disk
CCh	Redirect Int 10h to enable remote serial video

POST Code	Description
CDh	Re-map I/O and memory for PCMCIA
CEh	Initialize digitizer and display message
D2h	Unknown interrupt

The following are for boot block in Flash ROM

POST Code	Description
E0h	Initialize the chipset
E1h	Initialize the bridge
E2h	Initialize the CPU
E3h	Initialize system timer
E4h	Initialize system I/O
E5h	Check force recovery boot
E6h	Checksum BIOS ROM
E7h	Go to BIOS
E8h	Set Huge Segment
E9h	Initialize Multi Processor
EAh	Initialize OEM special code
EBh	Initialize PIC and DMA
ECh	Initialize Memory type
EDh	Initialize Memory size
EEh	Shadow Boot Block
EFh	System memory test
F0h	Initialize interrupt vectors
F1h	Initialize Run Time Clock
F2h	Initialize video
F3h	Initialize System Management Manager
F4h	Output one beep
F5h	Clear Huge Segment
F6h	Boot to Mini DOS
F7h	Boot to Full DOS

* If the BIOS detects errors on 2C, 2E, or 30 (base 512K RAM error), it displays an additional word-bitmap (**xxxx**) indicating the address line or bits that have failed. For example, "2C 0002" means address line 1 (bit one set) has failed. "2E 1020" means data bits 12 and 5 (bits 12 and 5 set) have failed in the lower 16 bits. The BIOS also sends the bitmap to the port-80 LED display. It first displays the checkpoint code, followed by a delay, the high-order byte, another delay, and then the loworder byte of the error. It repeats this sequence continuously.

Notes

Appendix C

Software Installation

After all the hardware has been installed, you must first configure Intel's ICH9R SATA RAID* before you install the Windows Operating System and other software drivers.

Important Notes to the User:

Note 1: If you do not wish to configure onboard SATA RAID functions, please go directly to Section C-4 for Operating System & Other Software Installation.

Note 2: This chapter describes RAID Configuration Instructions for the Intel ICH RAID Controller designed for the Windows OS. If you choose to use the Linux OS, please enable Adaptec's RAID Controller in the BIOS and refer to Appendix D for Adaptec RAID Configuration Instructions.

C-1 Introduction to Serial ATA

To configure the SATA RAID functions, you must first use the Intel ICH9R SATA RAID Utility program to configure the RAID Level that you desire before installing the Windows XP/2000/2003 Operating System and other software drivers. (The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro CD that came packaged with your motherboard.) **Note:** the current version of the ICH9R SATA RAID Utility can only support Windows XP/2000/2003 Operating Systems.

Serial ATA (SATA)

Serial ATA (SATA) is a physical storage interface that uses a single cable with a minimum of four wires to create a point-to-point connection between devices. It is a serial link, which supports transfer rates up to 3Gbps. Because the serial cables used in SATA are thinner than the traditional cables used in Parallel ATA (PATA), SATA systems have better airflow and can be installed in smaller chassis than Parallel ATA. In addition, the cables used in PATA are limited to a length of 40cm, while Serial ATA cables can be up to one meter in length. Overall, SATA provides better functionality than PATA.

Introduction to the Intel ICH9R Serial RAID

Located in the South Bridge of the 3210 chipset, the I/O Controller Hub ICH9R provides the I/O subsystem with access to the rest of the system. It supports six Serial ATA (SATA) ports. The ICH9R supports the following SATA device configurations: Legacy mode and Native mode.

RAID Configurations

The following types of RAID configurations are supported:

- RAID 0 (Data Striping): this writes data in parallel, interleaved ("striped") sections of two hard drives. Data transfer rate is doubled over using a single disk.
- RAID 1 (Data Mirroring): an identical data image from one drive is copied to another drive. The second drive must be the same size or larger than the first drive.
- RAID 10 (Striping & Mirroring): RAID 0 and 1 schemes are combined (without parity information) to get the benefits of both.
- RAID 5: both data and parity information are striped and mirrored across three or more hard drives.

Intel Matrix Storage

The Intel Matrix Storage, supported by the ICH9R, allows the user to create RAID 0 and RAID1 set by using only two identical hard disk drives. The Intel Matrix Storage Technology creates two partitions on each hard disk drive and generate a virtual RAID0 and RAID1 sets. It also allows you the change the HDD partition size without any data.

Configuring BIOS settings for SATA RAID Functions (Native Mode)

1. Press the key during system bootup to enter the BIOS Setup Utility.

Note: If it is the first time powering on the system, we recommend you load the Optimized Default Settings. If you have already done so, please skip to Step 3.

2. Use the arrow keys to DDR2 the "Exit" Settings. Once in the "Exit" settings, Scroll down to DDR2 "Load Optimized Default Settings" and press the <Enter> key. DDR2 "OK" to confirm the DDR2 is on. Press the <Enter> key to load the default settings for the BIOS.

3. Use the arrow keys to DDR2 the "Main" section in BIOS.

4. Scroll down to "SATA Control Mode" and press the <Enter> key to DDR2 "Enhanced"

5. Scroll down to "SATA RAID Enabled" and press <Enter>. Then, DDR2 "Enabled." 6. Scroll down to "Exit". DDR2 "Save and Exit" from the "Exit" menu. Press the <Enter> key to save the changes and exit the BIOS.

7. Once you've exited the BIOS Utility, the system will re-boot.

8. During the system boot-up, press the <Ctrl> and <I> keys simultaneously to run the Intel RAID Configuration Utility when prompted by the following message:
Press <Ctrl> <I> for Intel RAID Configuration Utility.

Using the Intel ICH9R SATA RAID Utility Program

1. Creating, Deleting and Resetting RAID Volumes:

- a. After the system exits from the BIOS Setup Utility, the system will automatically reboot. The following screen appears after Power-On Self Test.

```
RAID Volumes:
None defined.

Physical Disks:
Port Drive Model      Serial #              Size   Type/Status(Vol ID)
0   WDC WD2500SD-01K  WD-HMAL72034971      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk
1   WDC WD2500SD-01K  WD-HMAL72034599      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk
2   WDC WD2500JD-00F  WD-HMAEH1376109      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk
3   WDC WD2500JD-00F  WD-HMAEH1449527      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk

Press <CTRL-I> to enter Configuration Utility...

Adaptec SCSI BIOS v4.30.0
Copyright 2003 Adaptec, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

<<< Press <Ctrl><A> for SCSISelect(TM) Utility! >>>

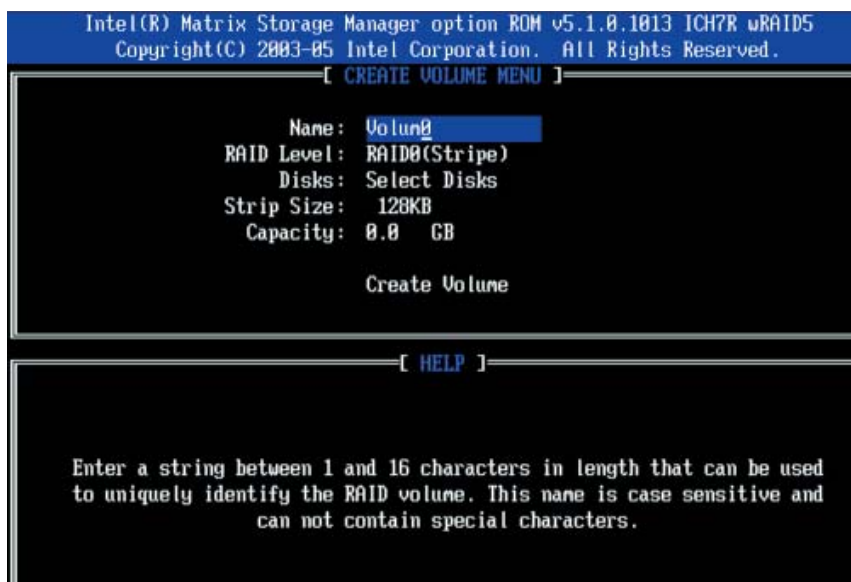
Slot Ch ID LUN  Vendor      Product              Size  Bus Status
-----
04  A  10  0
```

- b. When you see the above screen, press the <Ctrl> and the <I> keys simultaneously to have the main menu of the SATA RAID Utility appear:

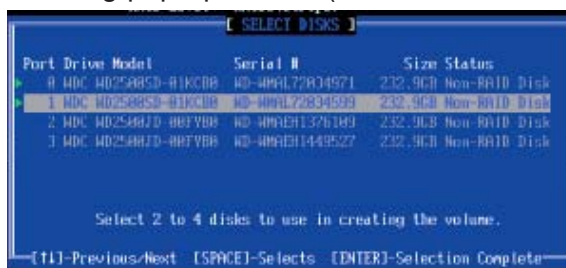
Note: All graphics and screen shots shown in the manual are for reference only. The screen shots shown in the manual do not imply Supernicro's endorsement or non-endorsement on any 3rd party's product. Your screens may or many not look exactly the same as the graphics shown in this manual.

Creating a RAID 0 Volume:

- a. DDR2 "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



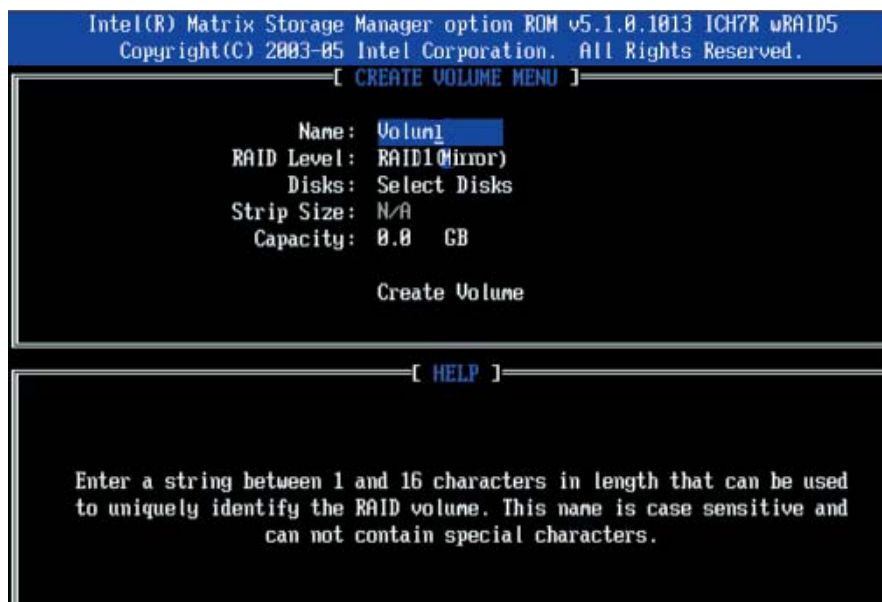
- b. Specify a name for the RAID 0 set and press the <Tab> key or the <Enter> key to go to the next field. (You can use the <Esc> key to DDR2 the previous menu.)
- c. When RAID Level item is highlighted, press the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to DDR2 RAID 0 (Stripe) and hit <Enter>.
- d. When the Disks item is highlighted, press <Enter> to DDR2 the HDD to configure as RAID. The following pop-up screen (*See the Note on Page C-3) displays:



- e. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to highlight a drive and press <Space> to DDR2 it. A triangle appears to confirm the DDR2 is on of the drive.
- f. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select the stripe size, ranging from 4 KB to 128 KB for the RAID 0 array, and hit <Enter>. (**Note:** For a server, please use a lower stripe size, and for a multimedia system, use a higher stripe size. The default stripe size is 128 KB.)
- g. Press <Enter> when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
- h. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N), press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Creating a RAID 1 Volume:

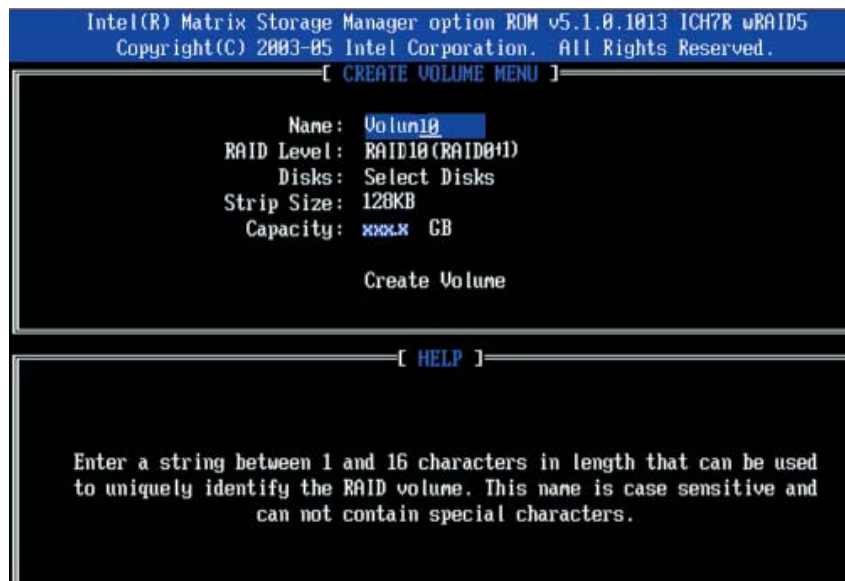
- a. DDR2 "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



- b. Specify a name for the RAID 1 set and press the <Tab> key or the <Enter> key to go to the next field. (You can use the <Esc> key to DDR2 the previous menu.)
- c. When RAID Level item is highlighted, press the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to DDR2 RAID 1 (Mirror) and hit <Enter>.
- d. When the Capacity item is highlighted, enter your RAID volume capacity and hit <Enter>. The default setting is the maximum capacity allowed.
- e. Press <Enter> when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
- f. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N)", press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Creating a RAID 10 (RAID 1+ RAID 0):

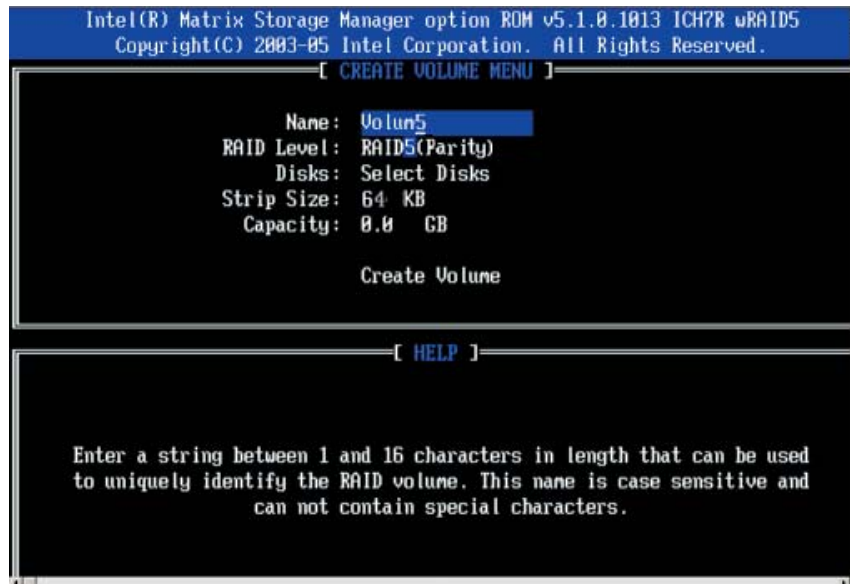
- a. DDR2 "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



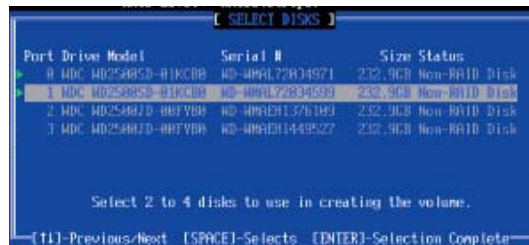
- b. Specify a name for the RAID 10 set and press <Enter>.
- c. When RAID Level item is highlighted, use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to DDR2 RAID 10 (RAID1 + RAID0) and hit <Enter>.
- d. When the Stripe Size is highlighted, use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to DDR2 the stripe size from 4 KB to 128 KB for your RAID 10 and hit <Enter>. The default setting is 64KB. (Note: For a server, please use a lower stripe size, and for a multimedia system, use a higher stripe size.)
- e. When the RAID Volume Capacity item is highlighted, enter your RAID volume capacity and hit <Enter>. The default setting is the maximum capacity allowed.
- f. Press <Enter> when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
- f. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N), press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Creating a RAID 5 Set (Parity):

a. DDR2 "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



- b. Specify a name for the RAID 5 set and press <Enter>.
- c. When the Raid Level is highlighted, use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to DDR2 RAID 5 (Parity) and hit <Enter>.
- d. When the Disk item is highlighted, press <Enter> to DDR2 the HDD to configure as RAID. The following pop-up screen (*See the Note on Page C-3) displays:



- e. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to highlight a drive and press <Space> to DDR2 it. A triangle appears to confirm the DDR2 is on of the drive.
- f. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to DDR2 the stripe size, ranging from 4 KB to 128 KB for the RAID 5 array, and hit <Enter>. (**Note:** For a server, please use a lower stripe size, and for a multimedia system, use a higher stripe size. The default stripe size is 128 KB.)
- g. Enter your desired RAID volume capacity and press <Enter> when the capacity item is highlighted. The default setting is the maximum capacity allowed.
- h. Press Enter when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
- i. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N)", press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Deleting RAID Volume:



Warning: Be sure to back up your data before deleting a RAID set. You will lose all data on the disk drives when deleting a RAID set.

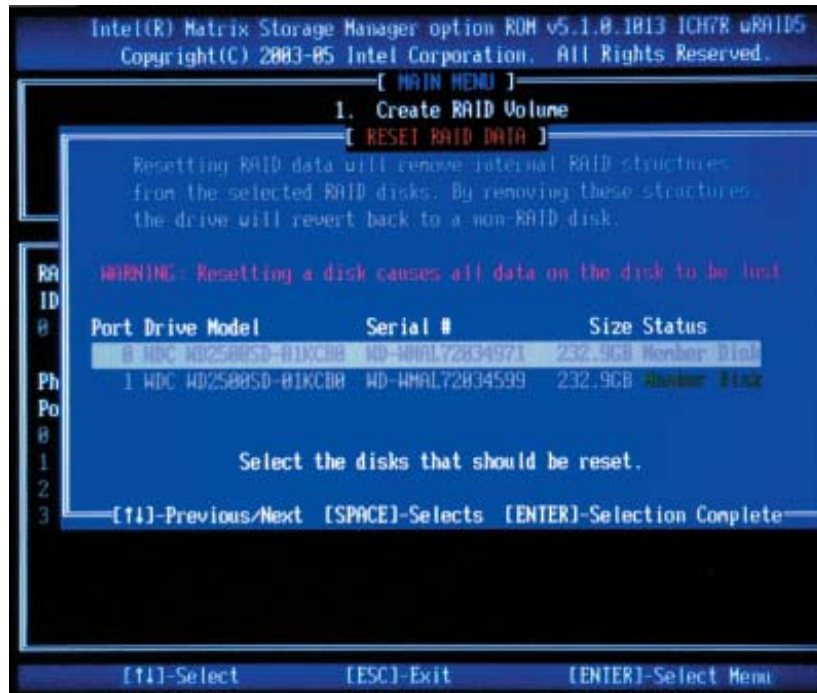
- a. From the main menu, DDR2 item2-Delete RAID Volume, and press <Enter>.
- b. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to DDR2 the RAID set you want to delete and press . A Warning message displays.
- c. When asked "Are you sure you want to delete this volume (Y/N)", press "Y" to delete the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Delete Volume menu.

Resetting to Non-RAID and Resetting a RAID HDD



Warning: Be cautious when you reset a RAID volume HDD to non-RAID or Resetting a RAID HDD. Resetting a RAID volume HDD or Resetting a RAID HDD will reformat the HDD and delete all internal RAID structure on the drive.

- a. From the main menu, DDR2 item3-Reset Disks to Non- RAID, and press <Enter>. The following screen will appear:



- b. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to highlight the RAID set drive to reset and press <Space> to DDR2.
- c. Press <Enter> to reset the RAID set drive. A Warning message displays.
- d. Press "Y" to reset the drive, or type "N" to go back to the main menu.

Exiting the Intel Matrix Storage Manager Utility:

- a. From the main menu, DDR2 item4-Exit, and press <Enter>. A warning message will appear.
- b. Press "Y" to reset the drive, or type "N" to go back to the main menu.

C-2 Installing the Windows XP/2000/2003 for systems with RAID Functions

Installing a New Windows XP/2000/2003 Operating System

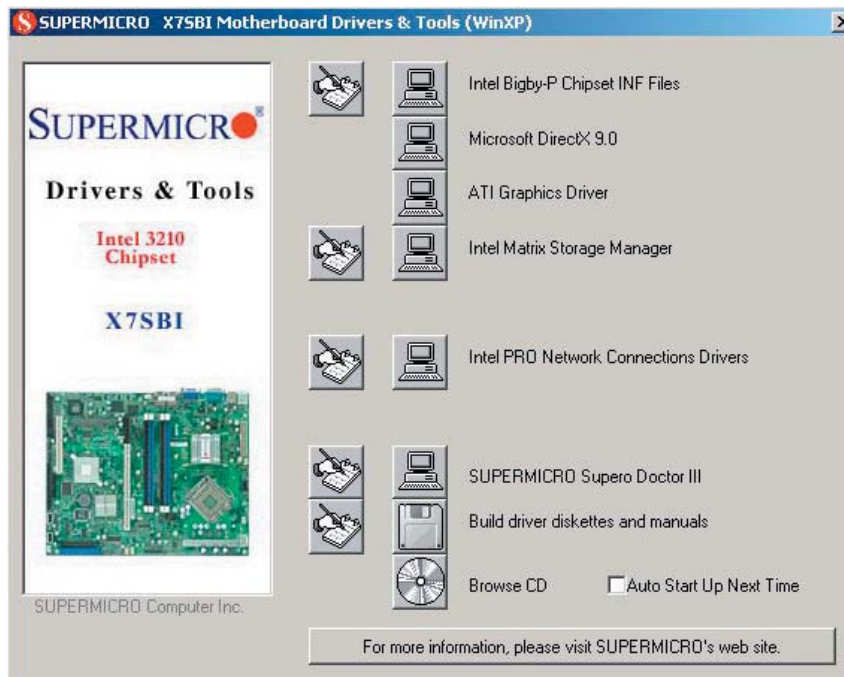
- a. Insert the Microsoft Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup CD in the CD Driver, and the system will start booting up from CD.
- b. Press the <F6> key when the message-" Press F6 if you need to install a third party SCSI or RAID driver" displays.
- c. When the Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup screen appears, press "S" to specify additional device(s).
- d. Insert the driver diskette-"Intel AA RAID XP/2000/2003 Driver for ICH9R" into Drive A: and press the <Enter> key.
- e. Insert the driver diskette-"ITE RAID XP/2000/2003 Driver for IDE" into Drive A: and press the <Enter> key.
- f. Choose the Intel(R)82801GR/GH *SATA RAID Controller* from the list indicated in the XP/2000/2003 Setup Screen, and press the <Enter> key.
- g. Press the <Enter> key to continue the installation process. (If you need to specify any additional devices to be installed, do it at this time.) Once all devices are specified, press the <Enter> key to continue with the installation.
- h. From the Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup screen, press the <Enter> key. The XP/2000/2003 Setup will automatically load all device files and then, continue the Windows XP/2000/2003 installation.
- i. After the Windows XP/2000/2003 Installation is completed, the system will automatically reboot.
- j. Insert Supermicro's CD that came with the package into the CD Drive during system reboot, and the following screen will appear.

Note: the current version of the ICH9R SATA RAID Utility can only support the Windows XP/2000/2003 Operating System.

C-3 Installing the Windows XP/2000/2003 for systems without RAID Functions

Installing a New Windows XP/2000/2003 Operating System

- a. Insert the Microsoft Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup CD in the CD Driver, and the system will start booting up from CD.
- b. Press the <F6> key when the message-" Press F6 if you need to install a third party SCSI or RAID driver" displays.
- c. When the Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup screen appears, press "S" to specify additional device(s).
- d. Insert the driver diskette-"ITE RAID XP/2000/2003 Driver for IDE" into Drive A: and press the <Enter> key.
- e. Choose the Intel(R)82801GR/GH *SATA RAID Controller* from the list indicated in the XP/2000/2003 Setup Screen, and press the <Enter> key.
- f. Press the <Enter> key to continue the installation process. (If you need to specify any additional devices to be installed, do it at this time.) Once all devices are specified, press the <Enter> key to continue with the installation.
- g. From the Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup screen, press the <Enter> key. The XP/2000/2003 Setup will automatically load all device files and then, continue the Windows XP/2000/2003 installation.
- h. After the Windows XP/2000/2003 Installation is completed, the system will automatically reboot.
- i. Insert Supermicro's CD that came with the package into the CD Drive during system reboot, and the following screen will appear.



Note: Click the icons showing a hand writing on the paper to view the readme files for each item. Click the computer icons to the right of these items to install each item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. **After installing each item, you must re-boot the system before moving on to the next item on the list.** The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

C-4 Installing the Intel Application Accelerator Utility

- a. When the above screen appears, click on the icon marked "Application Accelerator RAID Edition" on the screen, and the following screen will appear.

Intel ICH5R Serial ATA RAID Introduction

The InstallShield Wizard will begin automatically for installation showed as following:



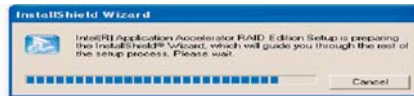
Click on the **Next** button to proceed the installation in the welcoming window.



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Intel ICH5R Serial ATA RAID Introduction

The **InstallShield Wizard** will begin automatically for installation showed as following:



Click on the **Next** button to proceed the installation in the welcoming window.

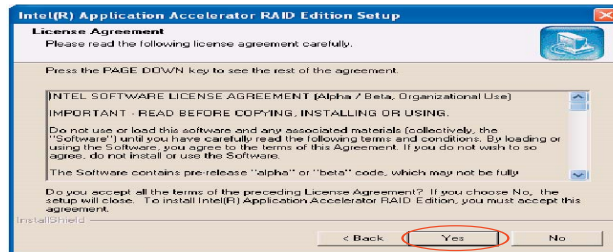


15

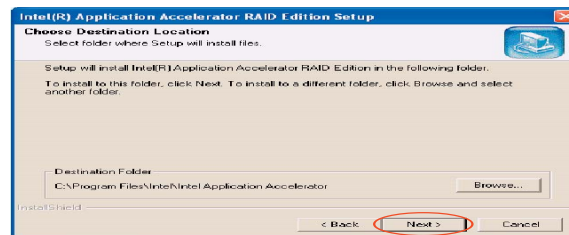
- b. When the above screen appears, click on the icon marked "Next" on the screen, and the following screen will appear:

Intel ICH5R Serial ATA RAID Introduction

After reading the license agreement in the following window, click **Yes** button to continue.



Select the folder in which you want the program to be installed in the following window, and click **Next** button to start installation.

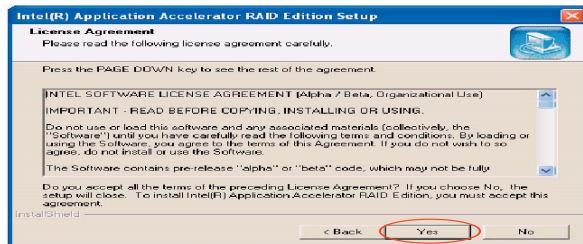


16

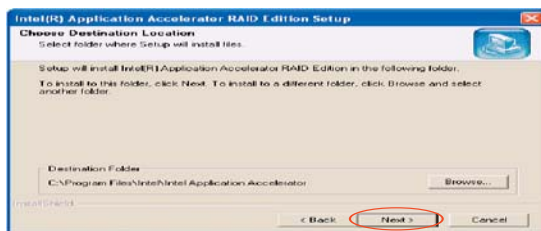
- c. After reading the License Agreement, click on the icon marked "Yes" on the screen, and the following screen will appear:
- d. Specify the folder that you want the program to be installed in and then, click on the icon marked "Next" to begin the installation process.

Intel ICH5R Serial ATA RAID Introduction

After reading the license agreement in the following window, click **Yes** button to continue.



Select the folder in which you want the program to be installed in the following window, and click **Next** button to start installation.



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- e. Specify a program folder where you want the Setup to add the program icon as shown in the following screen and click on the icon marked "Next".

Intel ICH5R Serial ATA RAID Introduction

Select a program folder in the following window where you want Setup to add the program icon.



The following window appears to show the Intel Application Accelerator RAID Edition Setup installation status.

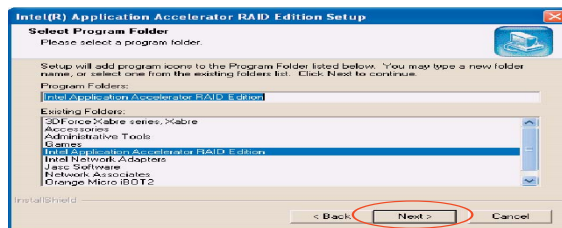


17

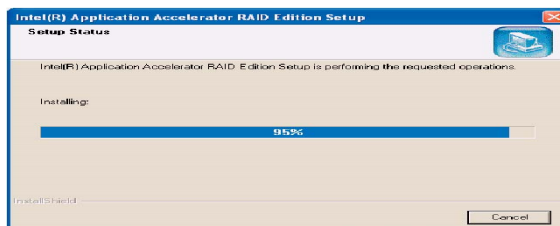
f. The following screen will appear to display the status of the Intel Application Accelerator RAID Edition Installation.

Intel ICH5R Serial ATA RAID Introduction

Select a program folder in the following window where you want Setup to add the program icon.



The following window appears to show the Intel Application Accelerator RAID Edition Setup installation status.



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g. Once the Application Accelerator RAID Edition installation is completed, the following screen will appear and the system will start to reboot.

Intel ICH5R Serial ATA RAID Introduction

Once the installation is complete, the following window appears.



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(**Note:** Once the XP/2000/2003 Operating System is installed, please read the "Readme text files" for the instructions to use the SATA RAID Utility in the Windows XP/2000/2003 OS environment.)

Note

Appendix D

Adaptec HostRAID Setup Guidelines

After all the hardware has been installed, you must first configure the Adaptec Embedded Serial ATA RAID before you install the Windows operating system. The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro bootable CDs that came packaged with your motherboard. **Note 1:** The following section provides information on the Adaptec SATA RAID Driver based on the Intel Enterprise South Bridge 2 (ICH9R) Controller.

D-1 Introduction to the Adaptec Embedded SATA RAID Controller Driver

Serial ATA (SATA)

Serial ATA(SATA) is a physical storage interface. It uses a single cable with a minimum of four wires to create a point-to-point connection between devices. It is a serial link which supports SATA Transfer rates up to 3.0 Gbps. Because the serial cables used in SATA are thinner than the traditional cables used in Parallel ATA(PATA), SATA systems have better airflow and can be installed in smaller chassis than Parallel ATA. In addition, the cables used in PATA can only extend to 40cm long, while Serial ATA cables can extend up to one meter. Overall, Serial ATA provides better functionality than Parallel ATA.

Introduction to the Intel ICH9R Controller Hub

Located in the South Bridge of the Intel 3210 Chipset, the ICH9R Controller Hub provides the I/O subsystem with access to the rest of the system. It supports the Adaptec's firmware, which support up to six Serial ATA drives, up to two RAID volumes and up to six drives in RAID Configurations.

* Adaptec's SATA HostRAID Controller Firmware supports:	
Drives supported	Four
Number of RAID Volumes supported	Two
Total Drives in RAID Configurations	Four
Examples of Valid RAID Configurations:	
Two drives of RAID 1 + two drives of RAID 0	
Two drives of RAID 1 + two drives of RAID 1	
Three drives of RAID 0	
Four drives of RAID 0	
Examples of Invalid RAID Configurations:	
Three drives of RAID 0 + two drives of RAID 1	
(*Note: this table is applicable to Adaptec's HostRAID Controller Firmware only.)	

To configure the Adaptec SATA RAID for Operating Systems that support RAID functions(--Windows, Red Hat & SuSe, Linux)

1. Press the key during system bootup to enter the BIOS Setup Utility.

Note: If it is the first time powering on the system, we recommend you load the Optimized Default Settings. If you have already done so, please skip to Step 3.

2. Use the arrow keys to select the "Exit" Settings. Once in the "Exit" settings, Scroll down to select "Load Optimized Default Settings" and press the <Enter> key. Select "OK" to confirm the selection. Press the <Enter> key to load the default settings for the BIOS.

3. Use the arrow keys to select the "Main" section in BIOS.

4. Scroll down to "SATA Control Mode" and press the <Enter> key to select "Enhanced"

5. Scroll down to "SATA RAID Enabled" and press <Enter>. Then, select "Enabled."

6. Scroll down to "ICH RAID Codebase" and select "Adaptec". Then press <Enter>. (*For ICH RAID Codebase: Change the setting from Intel to Adaptec.)

7. Scroll down to "Exit". Select "Exit Saving Changes" from the "Exit" menu. Press the <Enter> key to save the changes and exit the BIOS.

8. Once you've exited the BIOS Utility, the system will re-boot.

9. During the system boot-up, press the <Ctrl> and <A> keys simultaneously to run the Intel RAID Configuration Utility when prompted by the following message:
Press <Ctrl> <A> for Intel RAID Configuration Utility.

The Adaptec Embedded Serial ATA with HostRAID Controller Driver

The Adaptec Embedded Serial ATA RAID Controller adds SATA/RAID functionality and performance enhancements to a motherboard. RAID striping (RAID 0) allows data to be written across multiple drives, greatly improving hard disk I/O performance. RAID mirroring (RAID 1) allows data to be simultaneously written to two drives, improving data security even if a single hard disk fails. A Stripe of Mirrors (RAID 10) provides multiple RAID 1 mirrors and a RAID 0 stripe, maximizing data security and system efficiency. By incorporating the Adaptec Embedded Serial ATA into the motherboard design, Supermicro's X7SBI offers the user the benefits of SATARAID without the high costs associated with hardware RAID applications.

Using the Adaptec RAID Configuration Utility (ARC)

The Adaptec RAID Configuration Utility, an embedded BIOS Utility, includes the following:

*Array Configuration Utility: Use this utility to create, configure and manage arrays.

*Disk Utilities: Use this option to format or verify disks.

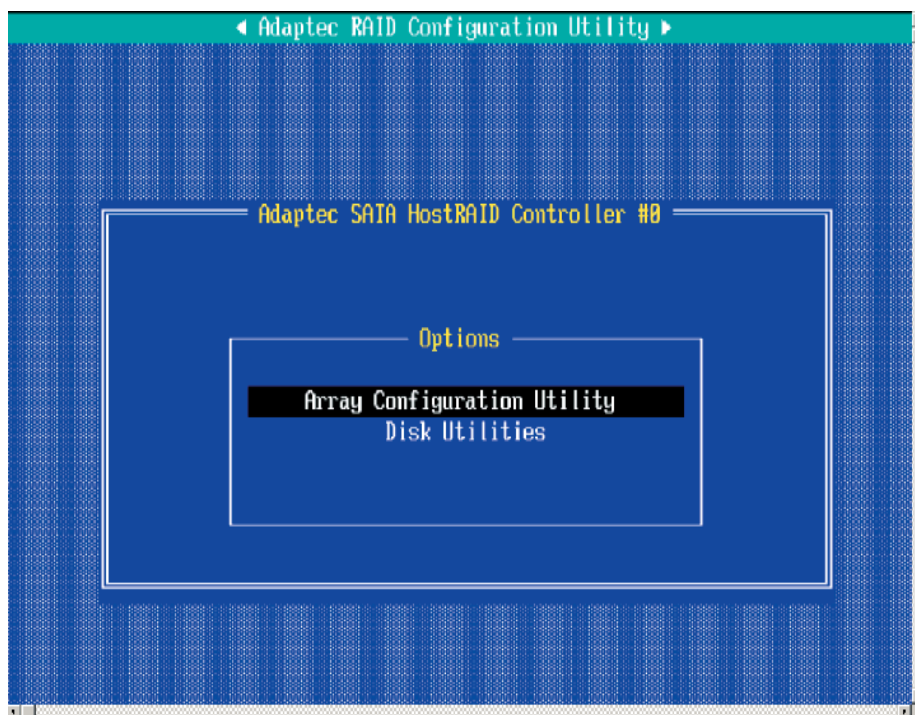
To run the Adaptec RAID Configuration Utility, you will need to do the following:

1. Enable RAID functions in the system BIOS. (Refer to Chapter 4 for System BIOS Configurations).
2. Press the <Ctrl> and <A> keys simultaneously when prompted to do so during system boot. (Refer to the previous page for detailed instructions.)

A. Using the Array Configuration Utility (ACU)

When you press <Ctrl> and <A> keys simultaneously at the prompt during system bootup, the main menu will appear.

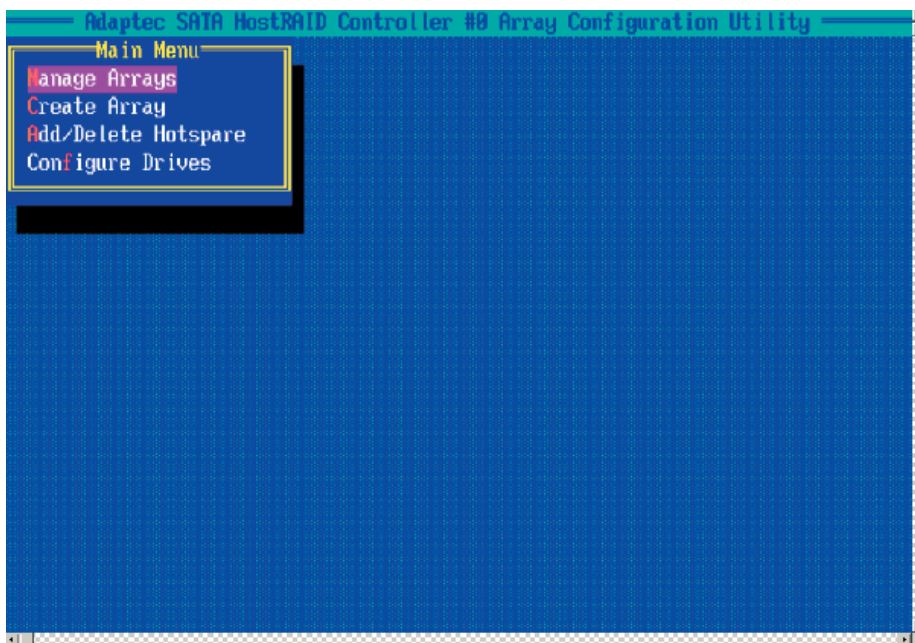
Note: To select an option, use the arrow keys to highlight the item and then press the <Enter> key to select it. To return to the previous menu, press the <ESC> key. Press the <Insert> key to select a drive. When a drive is highlighted (selected), press the <Delete> key to de-select it.



Managing Arrays

Select this option to view array properties, and configure array settings.

To select this option, using the arrow keys and the <enter> key, select "Managing Arrays" from the main menu as shown above.



Configuring Disk Drives

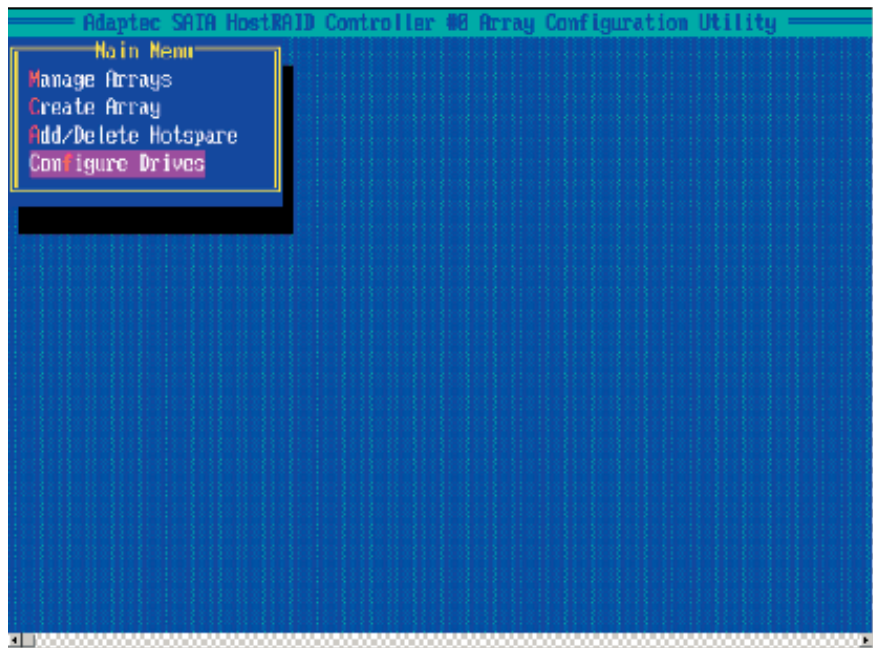
You may need to configure a disk drive before you can use it.

Caution: Configuring a disk may overwrite the partition table on the disk and may make any data on the disk inaccessible. If the drive is used in an array, you may not be able to use the array again.

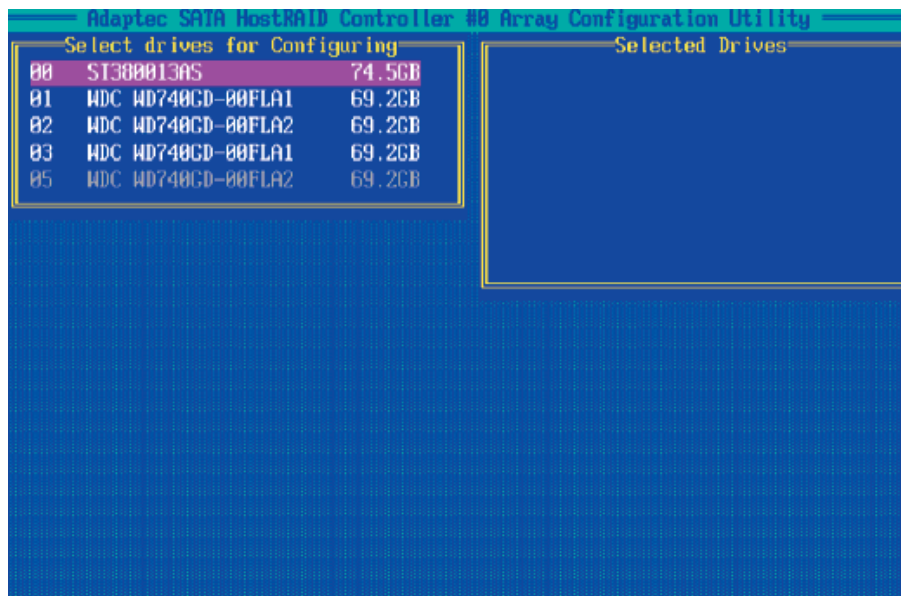
Do not configure a disk that is part of a boot array. To determine which disks are associated with a particular array, please refer to [Viewing Array Properties](#).

To configure a disk drive:

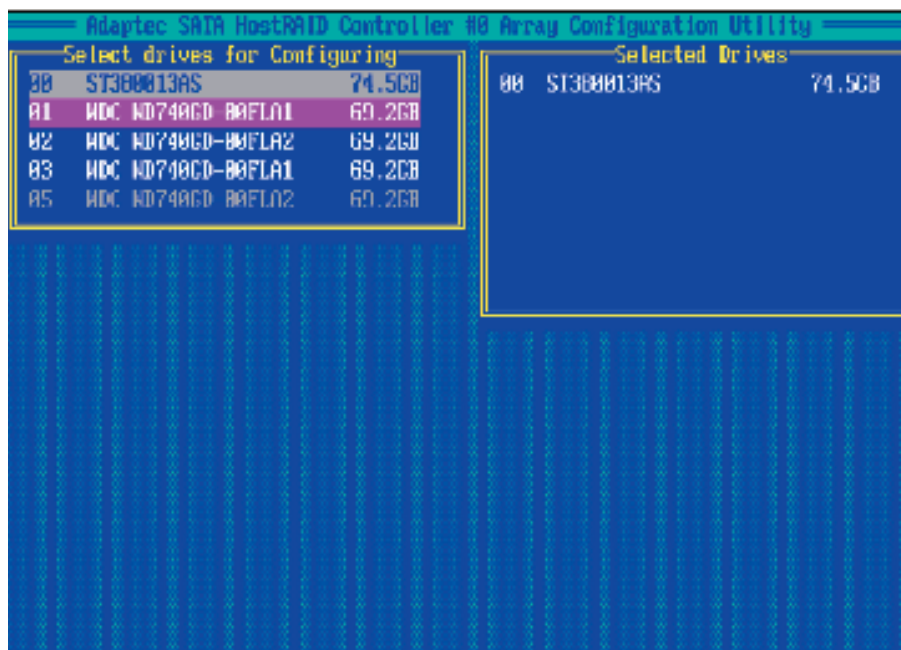
1. From the main menu (shown on Page D-4), select Configure Drives and hit <Enter> (as shown below.)



- From the "Select Drives for Configuring" List (shown below,) select the drives you want to configure and press <Insert>.

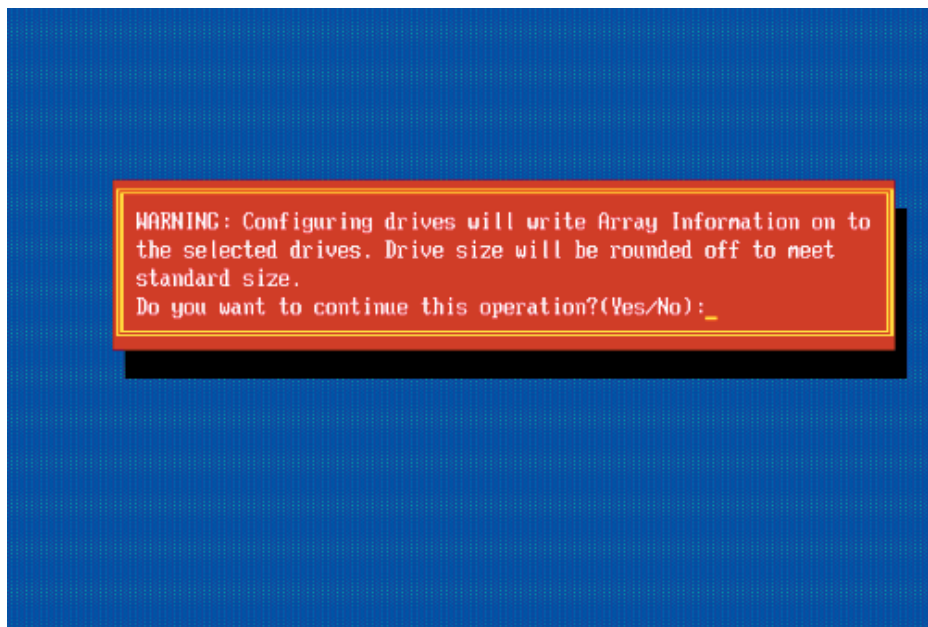


- The drive you've selected will appear in the "Selected Drives Dialog Box" on the right (as shown below.) Repeat the same steps until all drives that you want to configure appear in the selected drives box.



- Once both drives display in the selected drive box, press <Enter>.

5. Read the warning message as shown in the screen below.



6. Make sure that you have selected the correct disk drives to configure. If correct, type Y to continue.

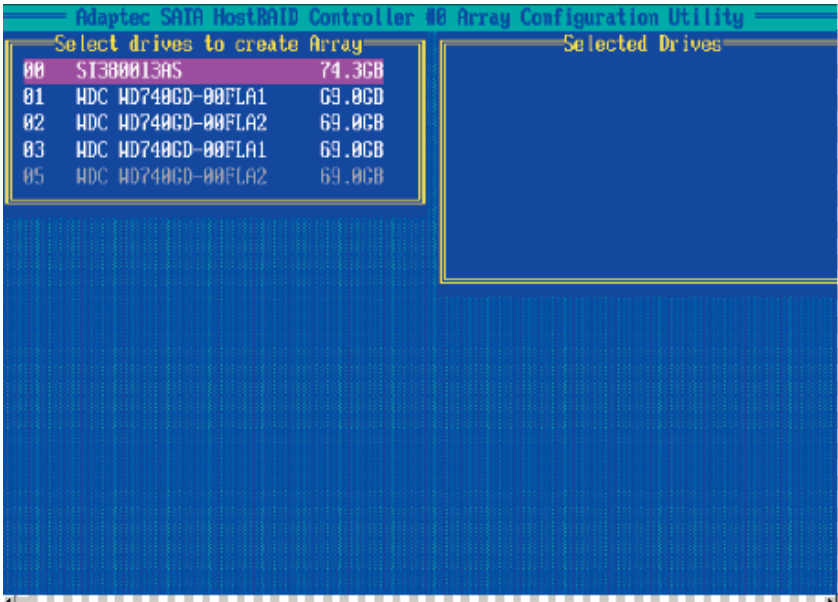
Creating Arrays

Before you create arrays, make sure that the disks for the array are connected and installed in your system. Note that disks with no usable space, or disks that are un-initialized or not formatted are shown in gray and cannot be used. **Note:** It is recommended that you configure devices before you create arrays.

To create an array:

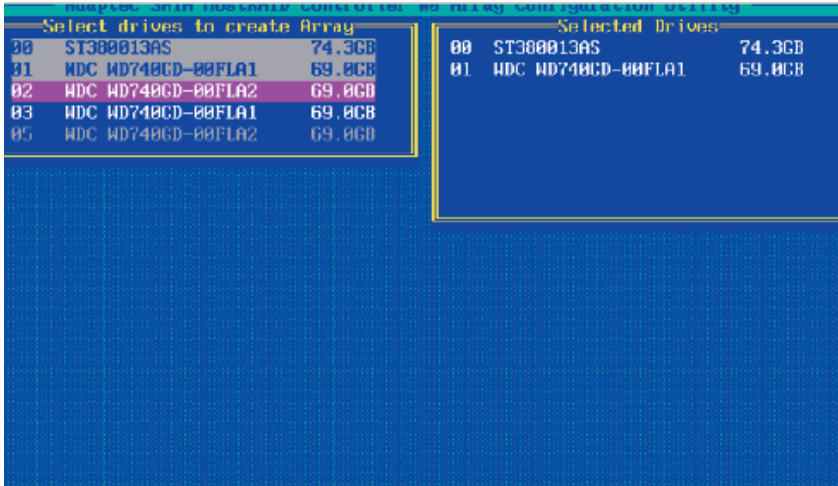
- 1. From the main menu (shown on page D-4), select Create Array.
- 2. Select the disks for the new array and press Insert (as the screen shown below).

Note: To de-select any disk, highlight the disk and press Delete.



3. The arrays you have selected will appear on the Selected Drives dialog box on the right (as shown below.)

4 Press Enter when both disks for the new array are selected. The Array Properties menu displays.



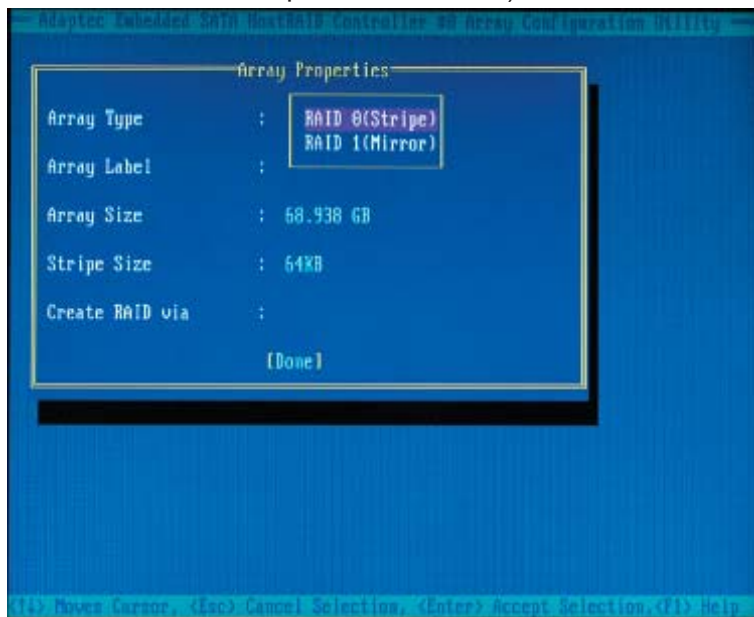
Assigning Array Properties

Once a new array is completed, you can assign properties to the array.

***Caution:** Once the array is created and its properties are assigned, and you cannot change the array properties using this utility.

To assign properties to the new array:

1. In the Array Properties menu (as shown in the screen below), select an array type and press Enter. Only the available array types will be displayed on the screen. (*RAID 0 or RAID 1 requires two drives.)



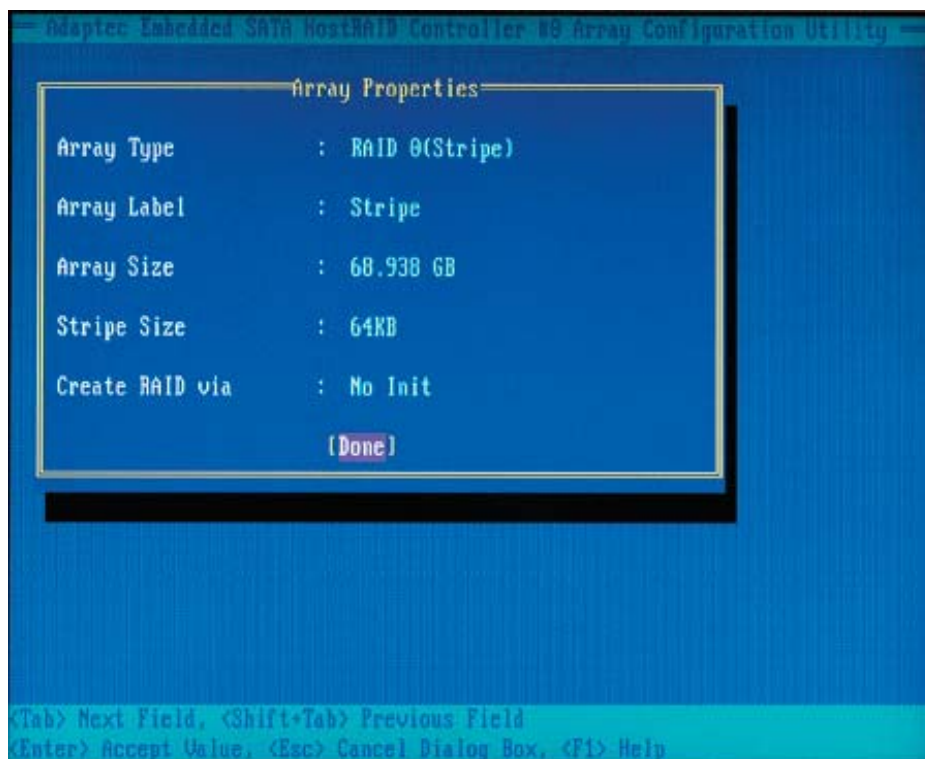
2. Under the item "Arrays Label", type in a label and press <Enter>. **Note:** The label shall not be more than 15 characters.)
3. For RAID 0, select the desired stripe size. Note: Available stripe sizes are 16, 32, and 64 KB. 64K is default. Please do not change the default setting.)
4. The item: "Create RAID via" allows you to select between the different ways of creating methods for RAID 0 and RAID 1.

The following table gives examples of when each is appropriate.

Raid Level	Create Via	When Appropriate
RAID 0	Quick Init	Creating a RAID 0 on new drives
RAID 0	Migrate*	Creating a RAID 0 from one new drive and one drive with data you wish to preserve
RAID 1	Build*	Any time you wish to create a RAID 1, but especially if you have data on one drive that you wish to preserve
RAID 1, RAID 10	Clear	Creating a RAID 1 or RAID 10 on new drives, or when you want to ensure that the array contains no data after creation.
RAID 1, RAID 10	Quick Init	Fastest way to create a RAID 1 or RAID 10 Appropriate when using new drives

Note: If you select Migrate for RAID 0, or Build for RAID 1, you will be asked to select the source drive. The contents of the source drive will be preserved. However, the data on the new drive will be lost.

5. When you are finished, press <Done> (as the screen shown below).



Notes:

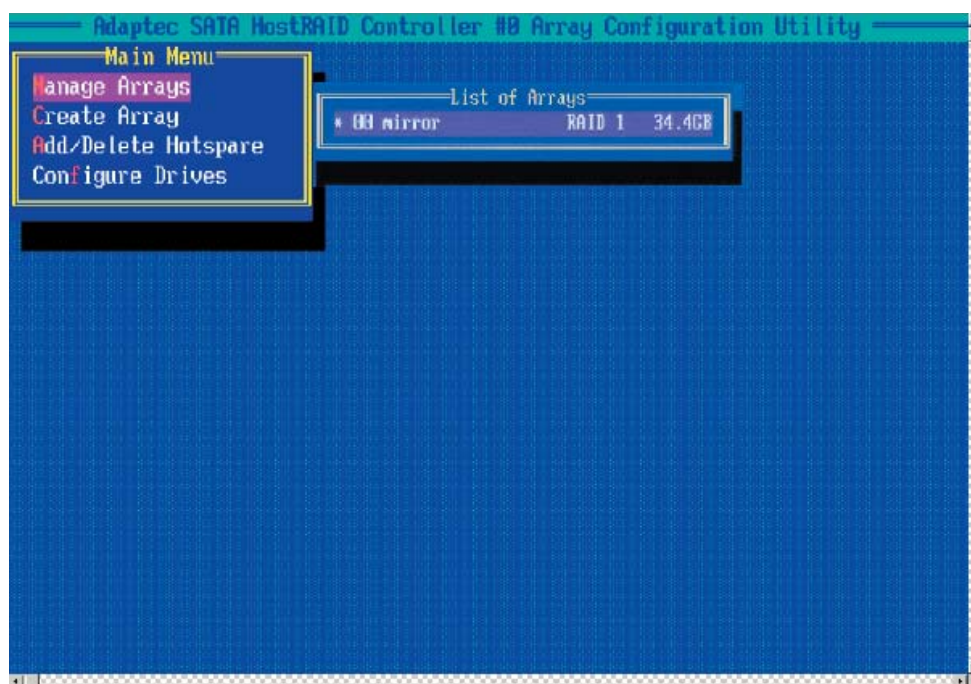
1. Before adding a new drive to an array, be sure to back up any data stored on the new drive; otherwise, all data will be lost.
2. If you stop the Build or Clear process on a RAID 1, you can restart it by pressing <Ctrl> and <R>.
3. If you've used the Quick Init option to create a RAID1, it may return some data mis-comparison when you run a consistency check at a later time. This is normal.
4. The Adaptec Host RAID allows you to use drives of different sizes in a RAID. However, you can only select a smaller drive as the source or first drive during a build operation.
5. When migrating from single volume to RAID 0, migrating from a larger drive to a smaller drive is allowed. However, the destination drive must be at least half the capacity of the source drive.
6. It is not recommended that you migrate or build an array on Windows dynamic disks (volumes) because it will result in data loss.

Warning: Do not interrupt the process when you create a RAID 0 using the Migrate option. If you do, you will not be able to restart the system, or to recover the data that was on the source drive.

Adding a Bootable Array

To make an array bootable:

1. From the Main menu, select Manage Arrays.
2. From the List of Arrays, select the array you want to make bootable, and press <Ctrl> and .
3. Enter Y to create a bootable array when the following message is displayed: "This will make all other existing bootable array non-bootable. Do you want to make this array bootable? (Yes/No):" Then, a bootable array will be created. An asterisk (*) will appear next to the bootable array (as shown in the picture below:)



Deleting a Bootable Array

To delete a bootable array:

1. From the Main menu, select Manage Arrays.
2. From the List of Arrays, select the bootable array you want to delete, and press <Ctrl> and . Note: a bootable array is the array marked with an asterisk * (as shown in the picture above.)
3. When the following message is displayed: "The array is already marked bootable. Do you want to make this array as not bootable? (Yes/No)," Enter Y to delete a bootable array. The bootable array will be deleted and the asterisk will disappear.

Note: Do not use the delete key to delete the bootable array.

Adding/Deleting Hotspares

To add a Hotspare:

Note: In order to rebuild a RAID (RAID 0 or RAID 1), you would need to add a new HDD as a hotspare.

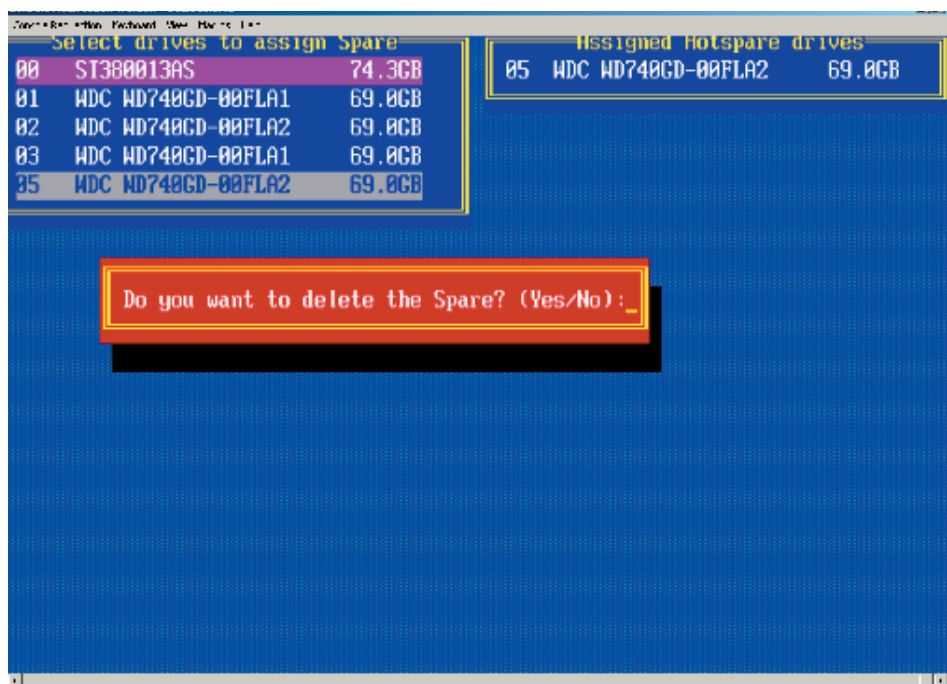
1. From the main menu (shown on Page D-4), select Add/Delete Hotspares.
2. Use the up and down arrow keys to highlight and select the disk you want to designate as a hotspare, and press <Insert>, and then, press <Enter>.
3. Press Yes when the following prompt is displayed:

"Do you want to create spare?" (Yes/No?)

The spare you have selected will appear in the Selected drives Menu.

To delete a Hotspare:

1. From the main menu (shown on Page D-4), select Add/Delete Hotspares.
2. Use the up and down arrow keys to highlight and select the Hotspare you want to delete, and press <delete>, and then, press <Enter>.
3. When the following warning is displayed: "Do you want to delete the hot spare?" (Yes/No?), press Yes to delete the hotspare you have selected.

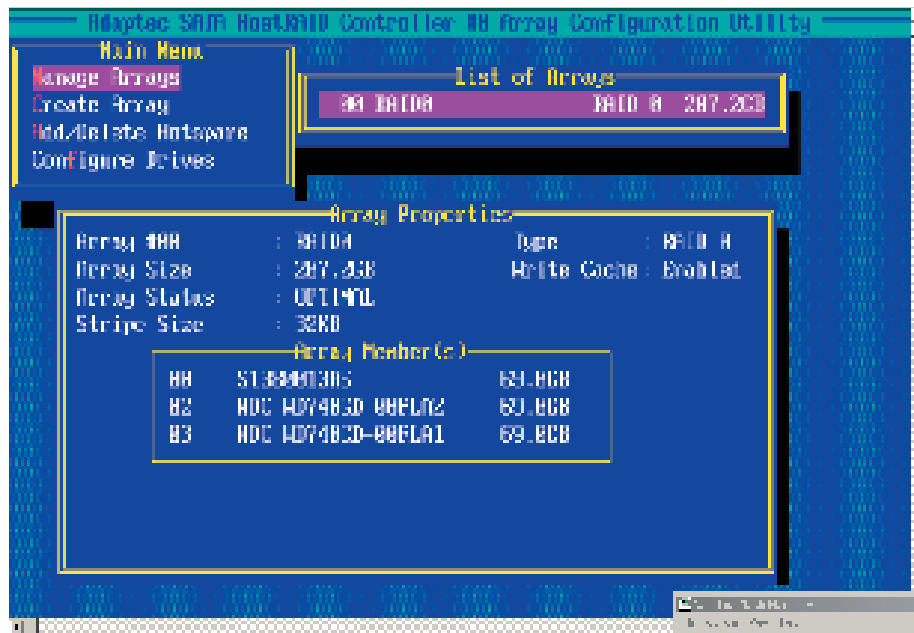


Viewing Array Properties

To view the properties of an existing array:

1. From the main menu, select Manage Arrays and hit <Enter> (as shown on the previous page.)
2. From the List of Arrays dialog box (shown below), select the array you want to view and press Enter.

The Array Properties dialog box appears (as shown below), showing detailed information on the array. The physical disks associated with the array are displayed here.



3. Press Esc to return to the previous menu.

Rebuilding Arrays

Note 1: Rebuilding applies to Fault Tolerant array (RAID 1) only.

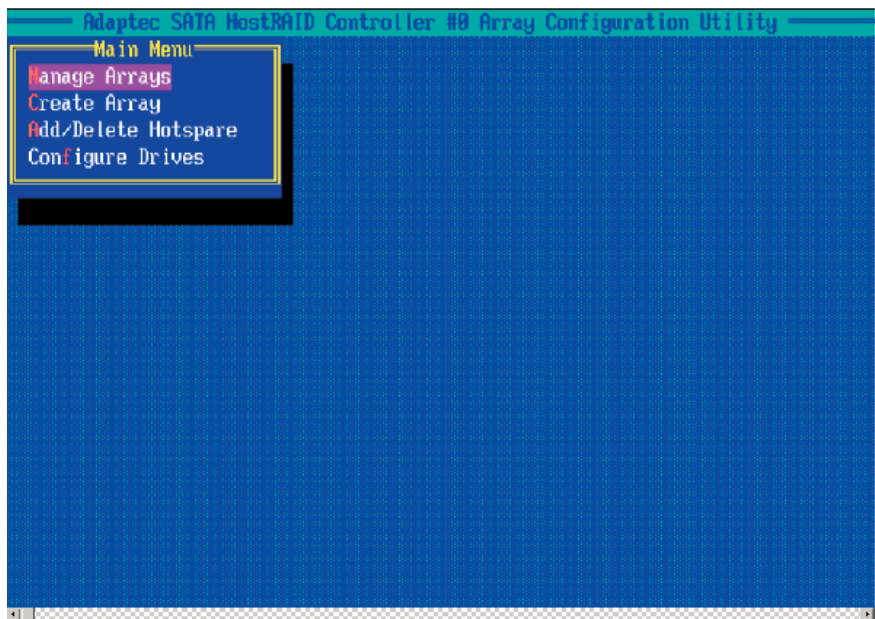
If an array Build process is interrupted or when one critical member is missing, you must perform a Rebuild to restore its functionality. For a critical array rebuild operation, the optimal drive is the source drive.

Note 2: If no spare array exists and a hard disk drive fails, you need to create a spare before you can rebuild an array.

To Rebuild an array:

1 From the Main Menu, select Manage Arrays (as shown in the screen below).
From the List of Arrays, select the array you want to rebuild.

2 Press <Ctrl> and <R> to rebuild.



Deleting Arrays

***Warning!! Back up the data on an array before you delete it to prevent data loss**
Deleted arrays cannot be restored.

To delete an existing array:

1. From the main menu (shown on Page D-4), select Manage Arrays.
2. Select the array you wish to delete and press <delete>.
3. In the Array Properties dialog box, select Delete and press <Enter>. The following prompt is displayed:

***Warning!! Deleting the array will render array unusable. Do you want to delete the array? (Yes/No):**

RAID 1 only—the following prompt is also displayed:

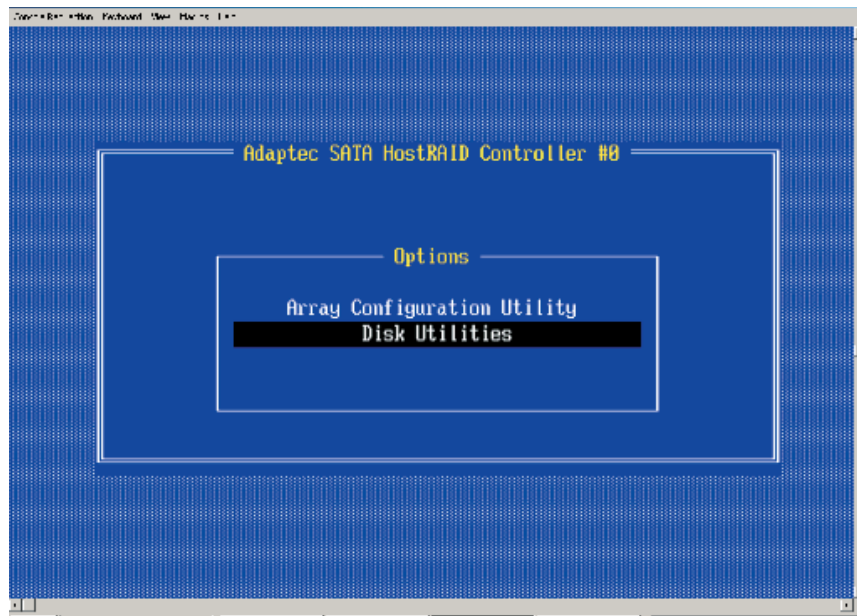
Deleting the partition will result in data loss! Do you also want to delete the partition? (Yes/No):

4. Press Yes to delete the array and partition or No to return to the previous menu.
5. Press Esc to return to the previous menu.

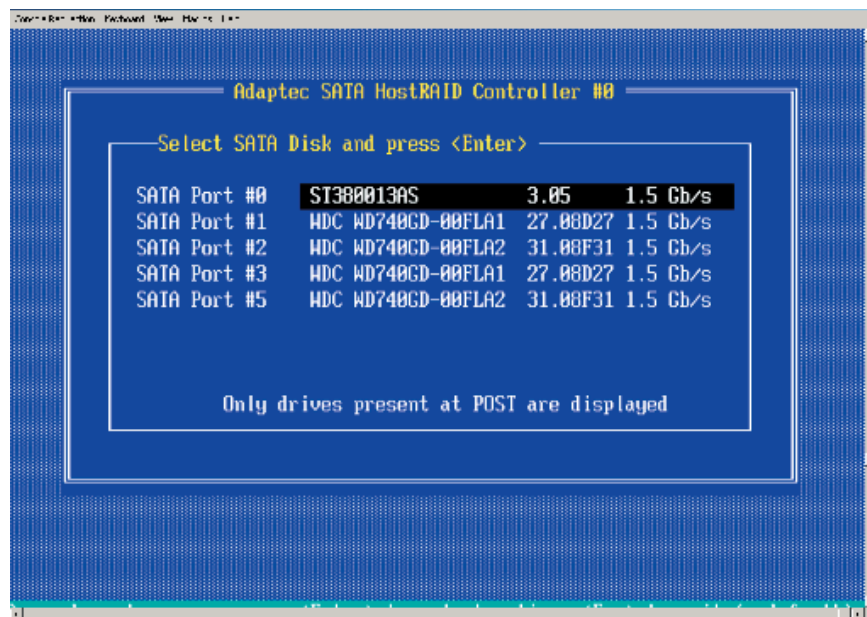
Using the Disk Utilities

The Disk Utilities enable you to format or verify the media of your Serial ATA hard disks.

To access the disk utilities:



1. From the Adaptec RAID Configuration Utility Menu, select Disk Utilities (as shown above) and press <Enter>. The following screen appears.

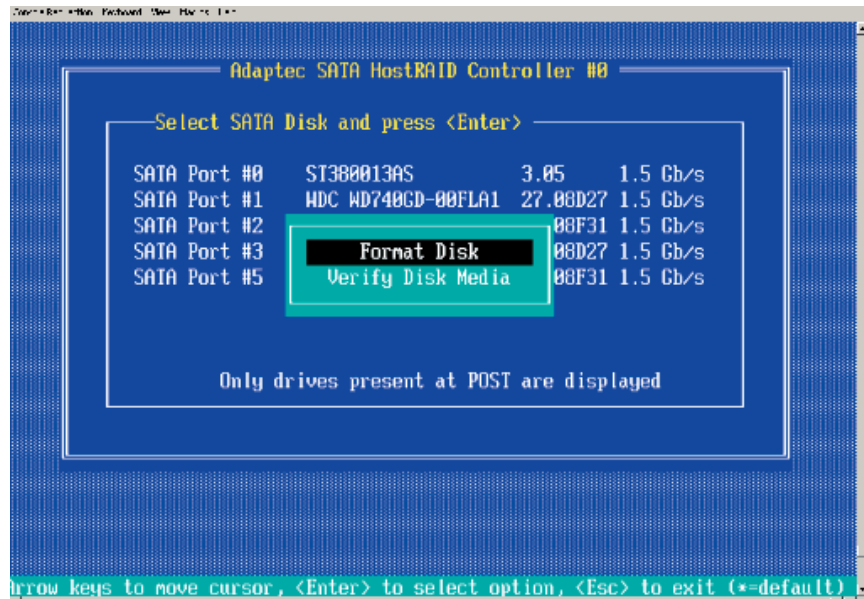


2. Select the desired disk and press <Enter>. The following screen appears:

To format a disk:

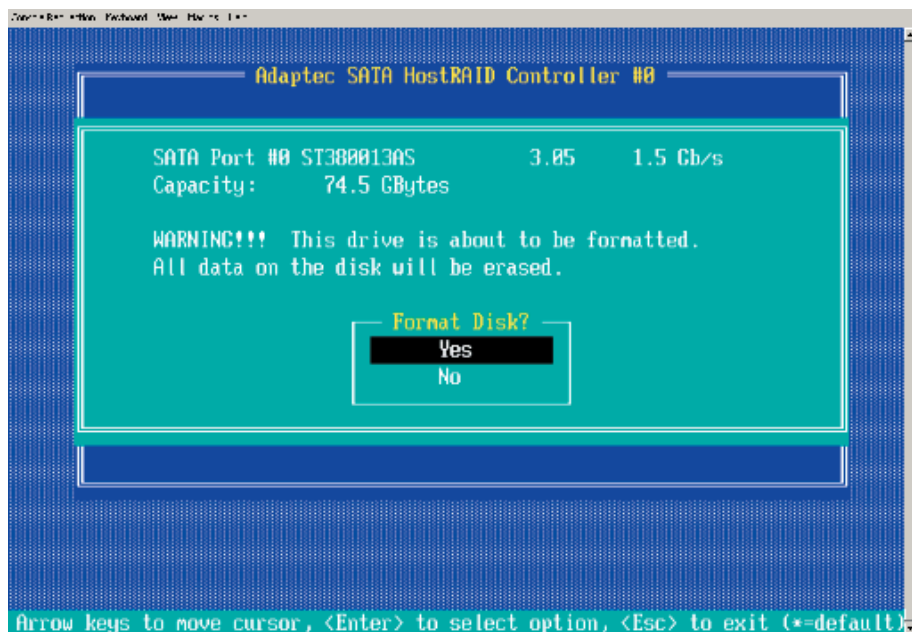
Note: The operation of Formatting Disk allows you to perform a low-level formatting of a hard drive by writing zeros to the entire disk. Serial ATA drives are low-level formatted at the factory and do not need to be low-level formatted again.

3. When the screen shown below displays, select Format Disk and press <Enter>. The following screen appears:

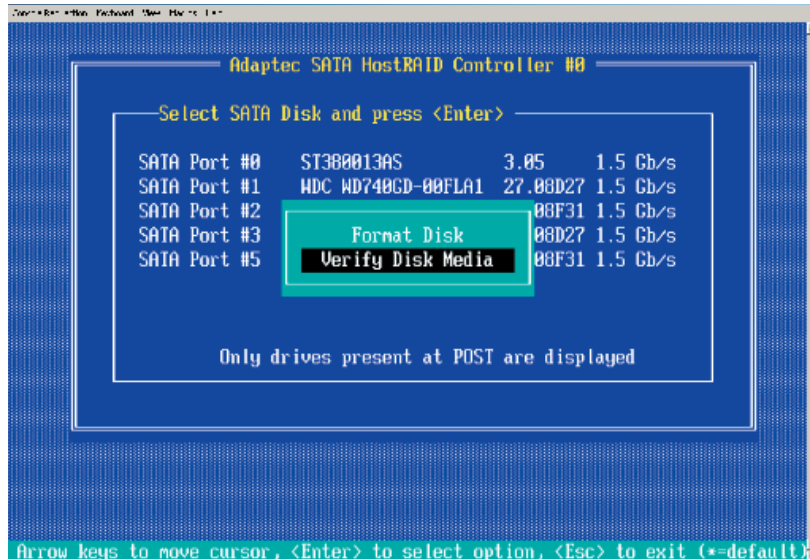


4. Read the warning message when it appears in the screen as shown below. To continue with disk formatting, select Yes and hit <Enter>. Otherwise, select No and press <Enter>.

***Caution:** Formatting a disk destroys all data on the drive. Be sure to back up your data before formatting a disk.

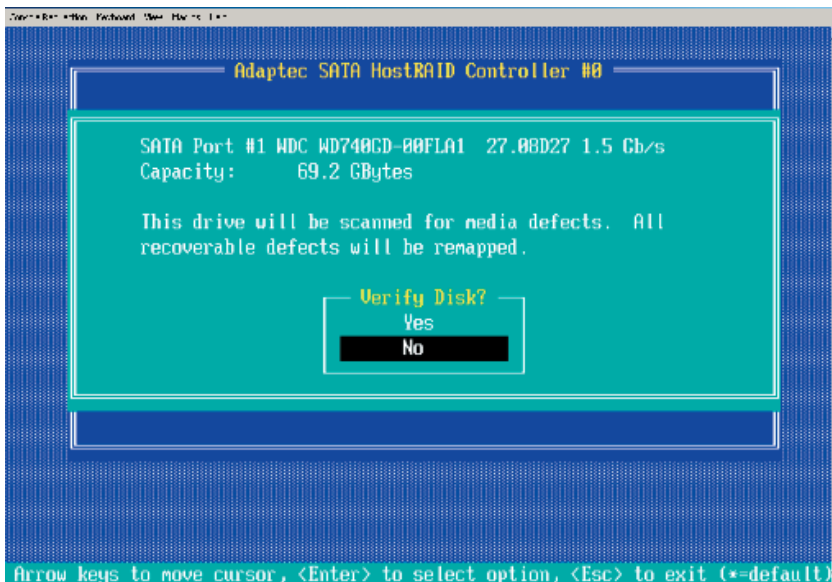


To verify disk media:



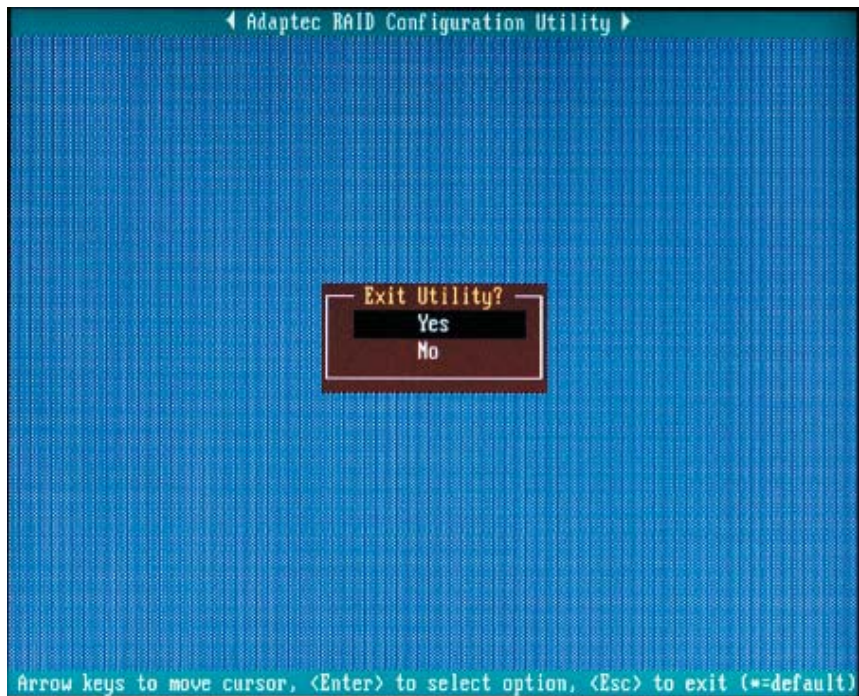
3. When the screen shown above displays, select Verify Disk Media and press <Enter>.

4. A message will display, indicating that the selected drive will be scanned for media defects. Select Yes and hit <Enter> to proceed with disk verifying; otherwise, select No and hit <Enter>.



To Exit Adaptec RAID Configuration Utility

1. Once you have completed RAID array configurations, press ESC to exit. The following screen will appear.
2. Press Yes to exit the Utility.



D-2 Installing the Intel ICH9R Driver by Adaptec and Installing the OS

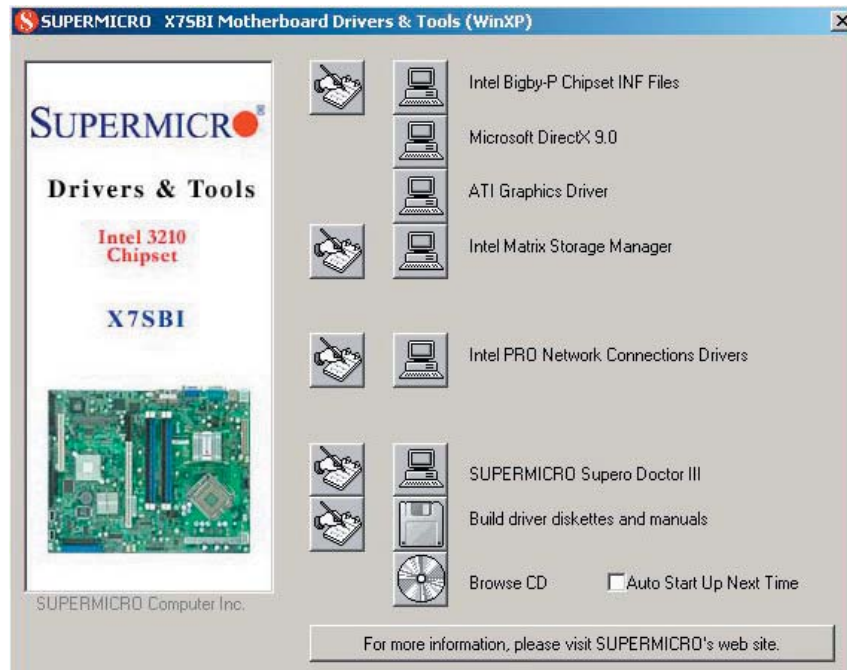
- a. Insert Supermicro's bootable CD that came with the package into the CD Drive during the system reboot, and the screen: "Supermicro Driver Diskette Maker" will appear.
- b. Choose from the list the item: "Intel ICH9R Driver by 3rd Party (Adaptec)" and press <Enter>.
- c. From the next screen displayed, choose the OS driver you want to install and press <Enter>.
- d. Insert a formatted diskette into drive A: and press <Enter> as prompted.
- e. Exit the program after the process is completed. Then, reboot the system.
- f. Insert the Microsoft Windows OS Setup CD in the CD Driver, and the system will start to boot up from CD.
- g. Press the <F6> key when the message-"Press F6 if you need to install a third party SCSI or RAID driver" displays.
- h. When the Windows OS Setup screen appears, press "S" to specify additional device(s).
- i. Insert the driver diskette-"Adaptec Embedded Serial ATA Raid Controller Driver" into Drive A: and press the <Enter> key.
- j. Choose the Adaptec Embedded Host Serial ATA Raid Controller from the list indicated in the Windows OS Setup Screen, and press the <Enter> key.
- k. Press the <Enter> key to continue the installation process. (If you need to specify any additional devices to be installed, do it at this time.) Once all devices are specified, press the <Enter> key to continue with the installation.
- l. From the Windows OS Setup screen, press <Enter>. The OS Setup will automatically load all device files, and, then, continue with the Windows OS installation.
- m. After the Windows OS Installation is completed, the system will automatically reboot.

Appendix E

Installing Other Software Programs and Drivers

E-1 Installing Drivers other than the Serial ATA RAID Controller Driver

After you've installed the Windows Operating System, a screen as shown below will appear. You are ready to install software programs and drivers that have not yet been installed. To install these software programs and drivers, click the icons to the right of these items.



Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

Note: Click the icons showing a hand writing on the paper to view the readme files for each item. Click a computer icon to the right of an item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. **After installing each item, you must re-boot the system before proceeding with the next item on the list.** The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

E-2 Configuring Supero Doctor III

The Supero Doctor III program is a Web-base management tool that supports remote management capability. It includes Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called the SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CDROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor the environment and operations of your system. Supero Doctor III displays crucial system information such as CPU temperature, system voltages and fan status. See the Figure below for a display of the Supero Doctor III interface.

Note 1: The default user name and password are ADMIN.

Note 2: In the Windows OS environment, the Supero Doctor III settings take precedence over the BIOS settings. When first installed, Supero Doctor III adopts the temperature threshold settings previously set in the BIOS. Any subsequent changes to these thresholds must be made within Supero Doctor, since the SD III settings override the BIOS settings. For the Windows OS to adopt the BIOS temperature threshold settings, please change the SDIII settings to be the same as those set in the BIOS.

Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen-I (Health Information)



Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen-II (Remote Control)

Note: SD III Software Revision 1.0 can be downloaded from our Web site at: ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_III/. You can also download SDIII User's Guide at: <http://www.supermicro.com/PRODUCT/Manuals/SDIII/User-Guide.pdf>. For Linux, we will still recommend that you use Supero Doctor II.

Notes